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SIXPENCE.

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WRECKED BY THE FIRE OF THE "MURDEROUS MACHINES": IN A TURKISH FORT AT TRIPOLI AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.
SHOWING A DISMANTLED GUN.

Describing the bombardment of Tripoli, which he saw from the "Garibaldi," Signor Luigi Barsini, writing in the "Daily Telegraph," said: "Every ship is a murderous machine, regular and exact. . . . On the platform the gun-layers regard their target through telescopes, and while the battle-ship moves slowly on, all her guns keep their muzzles rigidly directed

towards a point on the coast . . . The 'cease-fire' sounds as the sun sets." Late on he writes: "The Turks have left in the forts enormous quantities of ammunition, but they have carried away portions of the guns in order to render them useless. The bombardment has left profound traces, and the splinters of shell make one think of an infernal rain."

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THE COMMON LAW: SOME VIEWS OF IT.

"Mrs. Maxon" The common law, as Dr. Johnson puts it, covers those usages which here, by long prescription, obtained the force of laws. They belong equally to more than one; and it has been known to strike the person of average common sense that they represent a heritage not lightly to be thrown away. Not so did their weight of custom impress Mrs. Maxon in "Mrs. Maxon Protests" (Methuen), who ran her little silly head a-tilt against the laws of matrimony, and found, to her bewilderment, that there is something unconquerable, after all, in a stale and elderly convention. Why should Mrs. Maxon's courageous action recoil upon herself? She was married to a man who did not recognise her separate existence: you see how impossible is such a bondage for the woman with a soul. Strange that the simple and decorous union with which she replaced her marriage—a union lacking nothing but the murmur of the priest, the mere form of signatures in a book—should have broken itself to fragments against the barriers of the Family! Mr. Anthony Hope, sitting detached, an artist undisturbed by the twitchings of his puppets, sets down the woeful case of Mrs. Maxon for you and me to observe—perhaps to profit by. But one feels that, to Mr. Hope himself, her adventures are a matter of indifference. Poor little foolish woman! You may be amused or impressed by her discomfiture, as you please.

"The Common Law." Mr. Hope's way is not the way of Mr. Robert W. Chambers, who, to be sure, belongs to a younger and more emotional nation. He, too, deals with a young woman who feels she knows better than to commit matrimony when she can substitute something of her own, just as fine and good, for the parson's blessing and the registrar's entry. Her motives are magnificent. She is up against her lover's family—the Family: she will be his mistress sooner than expose him to the taunt of having married beneath him. He is a young American painter, scion of a proud, and conservative New York house; she is his model—and a person of great vivacity and charm into the bargain. Mr. Chambers plunges exuberantly into their love-affairs, throbs in sympathy, carries his readers with him into a region of thrills and heartbeats. The studio atmosphere, and the luxurious life of his smart New-Yorkers, are charged with electricity: his people sparkle and crackle and tingle, and "The Common Law" (Appleton) smoothes its sober problem in a whirl of slang and sentiment. The common law prevails, however: Valerie West, like Mrs. Maxon, learns her lesson, although at a smaller cost. Mr. Chambers' buoyancy is delightful, and the illustrations of Mr. Charles Dana Gibson round off the peculiar, innocuous voluptuousness of this up-to-date American romance.

"Good Boy Seldom." "Good Boy Seldom" (Methuen) is only incidentally troubled by the matrimonial problem where a choice between humdrum maidenly virtue and the allurements of a queen of musical comedy intrudes itself; but the common law and the uncommon individual are at issue none the less. Good Boy Seldom, otherwise James Wace, found, quite early in his business career, that sweet are the uses of advertisement. He was the pioneer of advertisement on the grand scale in this country. He progressed from the knowledge that the best of good enterprises must be advertised for it to prosper, to the significant discovery that you may boom a bubble as solid and get people to believe you. He began with tea-rooms in his native city. Tea-rooms supplied a long-felt want, and Good Boy Seldom brought the citizens face to face with their own necessity and his provision for it, and went his way, pockets full, to London rejoicing. There he boomed the Lola caramel and the Lola cigarette—the sweetmeat and the brand of tobacco d d not matter, because white satin-and-silver paper floated the one and a picture of the musical-comedy queen launched the other. And then? Parliament, company-promoting, gold-bricks—and disaster. You may fool some of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time. That is where the common law comes in, and James Wace, the too-ingenuous, the individualist, goes out. Mr. Oliver Onions wields his irony with a skilful hand.

"The Taming of John Blunt." The rugged Socialist who is tamed by his love for a noble maiden is not exactly an original figure in fiction, and Mr. Alfred Olivant has made him grotesque in the attempt adequately to express his virile independence. The strong man who lisps baby-language in his jovial moments, the lively heroine who cries "Cock-a-doodle-doo!" by way of being sprightly, could easily be nauseous, and yet "The Taming of John Blunt" (Methuen) is not that. It has its strength and its own charm. It brings in more of the law, of course, seeing that John Blunt was an ardent reformer, and one of those artless souls who believe a world can be re-born by Act of Parliament. "Take the Land Bill," he shouts sarcastically. "What's at the bottom of the row about the Land Bill? Why, that it is inquisitorial. In other words, it's disciplinary. Applied to the People, Discipline is the noblest thing on earth; applied by the People, it becomes at once Interference, damnable Insolence, and an Attack upon the Liberty of the Subject. An Attack on the Liberty of the Subject—as if all Law wasn't an attack on the Liberty of the Subject! Am I to be free to break your head at my sweet pleasure? . . . What rot it all is! As if there could be any liberty worth the name except under the Law. And the more Law, the more true Liberty." He is a social savage, this large, shaggy person, and no one can for a moment believe that Lady Florence Brackenhurst could have borne with his uncouthness even for the sake of his strength. His courtship of Lady Rachel may therefore be relegated to the realms of fantasy, and his story becomes a fairy-tale. But his exposition of the uses of the common law will arrest the reader; and the air of the moorland, and the breadth of noble imaginings, combine with it to redeem his romance from absurdity.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE HONEYMOON" AT THE ROYALTY.

EVEN were it possible, it would seem hard lines to pin Mr. Arnold Bennett down to the Five Towns for the material of his art, and yet there is no overlooking the difference in kind which exists between such of his work as has the Potteries for its setting, and that in which he breaks away from the scenes familiar to him from boyhood. In his new comedy of "The Honeymoon," he has travelled away from the Midlands, and therefore from what gives him strength: somehow its story lacks body—appears artificial. Yet the situation which Mr. Bennett posits in his first act is at once interesting and typical of the average man's and woman's attitude towards marriage. Professional duty seems to require the husband, immediately after his wedding, to break his promise that he will, for just one month, forget business in his wife's society; she bids him choose between ambition and love, and is the more able to do so because news comes that they have been victimised by a sham curate, and are not legally married. Now that sounds like a very promising start for a comedy, but the playwright scarcely gratifies anticipations. He gives us plenty of amusing scenes; but the main theme is treated with curious inconsequence. Still, though her part is but shadowy, Miss Marie Tempest's merry laughter and her vivacity and keen sense of humour help to fill out the author's outlines; and she gets excellent support from Mr. Graham Browne, Mr. Dion Boucicault, and others. It is not the fault of the players that sometimes they have to make bricks without straw.

"LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN" REVIVED AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

Public taste has altered and the technique of our playwrights has improved since "Lady Windermere's Fan" was first staged at the St. James's—so much so that now that Oscar Wilde's comedy is revived nineteen years later it leaves the impression of something pathetically faded and outmoded. Its literary qualities of wit and pretty writings were always its chief recommendations, and these remain. The epigrammatic fireworks still go off with much of the old blaze and crackle, and the cadences of the more emotional passages are just as appealing as ever. But, oh, how naive seems the author's stage-craft, how theatrical his characters, how unoriginal and borrowed his plot, and how conventional his whole machinery! Scribe and Sardou at their least-inspired were his models, and he copied them slavishly. This utter poverty of invention was not overlooked at the play's original production: it is more than ever patent to-day. Lord Windermere and his cold wife, whom jealousy is supposed to prompt to folly; Mrs. Irlynne, that neglectful mother with a past who suddenly in middle age develops the sentiment of maternity. Lord Darlington, who alternates passion with paradox, are only too obviously puppets painted to look like life, and the charming rhythm of their speeches or the vivacity of their epigram is their sole redeeming virtue, though even in his dialogue Oscar Wilde makes little attempt at differentiation of character. Still, his command of style makes for entertainment even yet, and it is possible to get considerable enjoyment out of the present revival, especially as Miss Marion Terry resumes her original part of Mrs. Irlynne, and acts with all her old tenderness and sincerity. Another delightful performance, full of humour and individuality, is the Tuppy of Mr. Eric Lewis. But it must be confessed that the Lord and Lady Windermere of Mr. Dawson Milward and Miss Lilian Braithwaite rather lack distinction.

"PEGGY" BRIGHTENED UP AT THE GAIETY.

"Peggy" was a very charming little person, but perhaps a trifle demure as Gaiety heroines go. Mr. George Edwardes has thought it time to bring her a little more into line with her predecessors, and so he has quickened the pace of the entertainment to which the pretty mancunian gives her name, and emphasised the note of sprightliness. In other words, he has introduced a number of new songs and dances into the piece, with the result that while its air of refinement is still preserved, it makes now as merry a show as ever occupied the Gaiety stage. The changes have been largely made in the interest of Miss Connie Ediss, that full-blooded exponent of Cockney humour, who has now two droll numbers to her credit, and also shares in an amusing duet with Mr. Edmund Payne. This comedian is robbed in the new edition of his chance of figuring as the prize-winner of a beauty competition, but a new dance of his, in which he has Miss Olive May for a partner, makes amends; while Mr. Grossmith's latest ditty, "What has become of the girls I used to know?" and a rollicking quartette brought into the first act, and Miss Gabrielle Ray's delightful song and dance, "Go back, little girl, to school," provide very welcome additions. Under this treatment "Peggy" has become the gayest of the gay as well as charming.

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BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE are certain people who are always using distant things that we don't understand in order to confuse much closer things that we do understand. Those direct acts of evil which in healthy communities call forth a blow in the face, with us often call forth some elaborate excuse founded on some far and fantastic parallel. If I object to some vulturous old usurer who has grown fat on the toil and panic of the poor, there will always be an academic Socialist who will explain that nothing can be done till we have abolished interest itself; and that therefore any old lady who has a few pounds in a railway company is just the same sort of person as the usurer. If I express regret that a castle from which a continuous family had gone forth to Ascalon, to Flodden, and to Naseby should be bought by the keeper of a rather disreputable fried-fish shop, there is always a historical student who will say that the old family also were upstarts once, and supplanted some other family about eight hundred years ago. If I say that one nation should not use mere force against another nation without cause, there will always be some aged evolutionary ass who will say that "if it comes to that" (as he loves to put it) there was some doubt about the legality of Hengist and Horsa, and that there might be a law-suit about Scotland between the Picts and Scots. All these remote parallels are fallacious for a perfectly simple reason. We do see the definite harm done by the usurer; we do not see such definite harm done by the old lady, even if it exists. We do know that the change which drives out the genuine Squire before the false one is a change for the worse; we do not know whether the change that put in the genuine Squire was a change for the worse or not. We do know when a man is thieving before our eyes; we do not know whether Hengist ever really thieved, because we do not know whether he ever really existed.

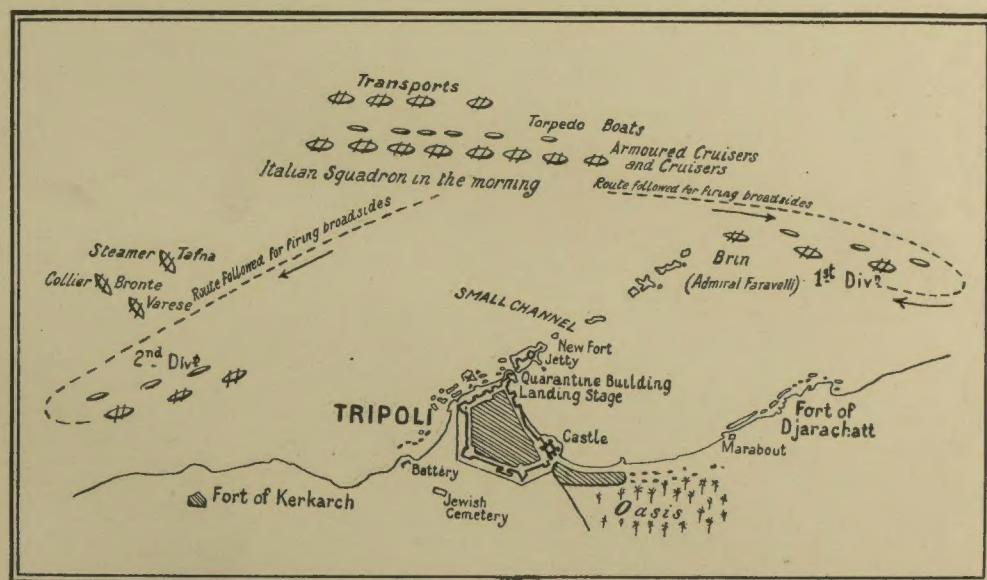
Perhaps the strongest case of this is in our current discussions about the Turks. I do not mean the Young Turks; they would be a subject for a far gayer and lighter article than this. I mean the Old Turks. I mean the only Turks whom anyone with a historical sense can take seriously: the real Turks, who had the only two things worth having in this world, faith and the fighting spirit. Now just as there are some who will admit an ape to a family party, just as there are some who will raid because Hengist raided, so there are some who will say that Turks have as much right in Tripoli as Englishmen in England. The point is perfectly simple. There may have been raids in Essex and Suffolk, but nobody would suppose so from the look of them. A more unpromising place for a massacre could hardly be imagined. But Albania is strangely different from Essex.

The truth is that since the Roman Empire became Christian, at any rate, if not for a long time before that, the idea that mere success in conquest constituted true authority has been inconceivable to Europeans. Whether we call it idealism or hypocrisy,

Christian conquest has always found it necessary to profess some reason in general morality. This is true from the rudest phases of the Dark Ages to the subtlest phases of our own. Alfred makes a treaty (or, as the Anglo-Saxons call it, a Pact) with the Danes and cannot drive them further till they have broken the treaty themselves. William the Conqueror does not call himself William the Conqueror: he calls himself William the Inheritor—he claims, that is, through the promise of Edward and the oath of Harold. Edward I. does not go to Scotland as a "civiliser," in the immoral modern phrase. He does not go to make Scotland his: he declares it is his already; and supports his claim to suzerainty with legal arguments very nearly as tangled, pedantic, and false as those of a first-class modern barrister. Edward III. does not claim France in the name of Crecy: he claims it in the name of the highly modern notion of the political right of Woman to rule. Henry V. does not claim France in the name of Agincourt: he claims it in the name of Edward III. Cromwell, though a most unpopular military despot, professes to rule by the people's will; the

judgment among his people, but not one who had the slightest objection in international matters to removing his neighbour's landmark. This is what gives a certain evident falsity to the tone of the Young Turks when they talk French rationalism about justice and truth. If Turks had ever cared a straw about justice in these matters, they would never have been in Tripoli, nor yet in Turkey. It may be said that the same would apply to many European Powers that occupy the provinces of some older race. But here comes in exactly the important difference. Whether the English are or are not the aborigines of England, they behave as if they were. Whether the Tuscans or Lombards are Italians or Goths, they settle down in Italy and serve it; they behave like an ancient people. Whether the wanderings of the Gauls began in France or not, they have ended there: the Gauls are at home. But Turkish government not only originated in a raid: it is a raid. It is a raid in its ferocity, in its military machinery, in its rigid division between friends and foes, in its refusal to tolerate or to mix. Century after century, in district after district, this ancient and extraordinary empire still breaks out again and again, behaving as only the wildest soldiers can in the sudden sacking of a town.

It is not wholly fanciful to suppose that this spirit of detached and empty domination has a religious root, and is connected with the Moslem horror of idolatry, with the featureless austerity of its art and the whole of that somewhat inhuman simplicity which prevents them having local images and special shrines. They are not fascinated and held by human landscapes; they do not fall under the spell of the country they conquer. Its moss does not grow on them; they are not taken hold upon by its ivy or its vines. In their triumphs there is never that romantic reversal and revenge of which the Roman poet speaks in the instance of Hellas. Under them, conquered Greece has never led captive her conqueror. As regards courage and moral



THE FIRST IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR: A DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE BOMBARDMENT OF TRIPOLI.

As mentioned under our double-page Illustration of the effects of the Italian gun-fire on the Sultanieh Fort, the bombardment began in the afternoon of Tuesday, October 3, and two days later the Italian flag was hoisted on the Sultanieh Fort. The above diagram was drawn by the captain of the French steamer "Tafna," which arrived at Tripoli on the morning of October 3, having on board the French Consul-General at Tripoli, M. Sén, returning to his post with his family. The "Tafna" found the Italian fleet drawn up off the town, and was forbidden to proceed to the harbour to bring off French subjects. The bombardment would not have taken place until the 4th had not two Italian torpedo-boats, attempting to enter the port under the white flag, met with a hostile reception. At 2.45 p.m. on the 3rd, the fleet formed in two divisions. The first, under Admiral Faravelli, moved eastward, and opened fire on the central fort built on the peninsula where the lighthouse stands, and also on the Fort of Djarachatt. The second division bombarded the Fort of Kerkach west of the town. The Turkish guns from the forts returned the fire, but were outranged. We have translated the writing on the plan into English.

Whig aristocrats that expelled the Stuarts and warred on the French profess that they "have popular support"; Napoleon I. does not rule by Triumph, but by Referendum; Napoleon III. does not claim by the Coup d'Etat, but by the subsequent elections; the Prussians do not demand Alsace and Lorraine on the ground that they can demand anything, but on the ground of their Germanic origin and of a natural right to the Rhine; Italy does not ask for Tripoli on the bare ground that she wants it, but on the ground of its European origin and of a natural right to the Mediterranean.

Now, many of these pretences were hypocritical, and all may have been mistaken; but they bear witness to a fixed European morality which the greatest conquerors have at no time been able to ignore. But in the case of the Mohammedan civilisation there has been no such ethic about boundaries or just titles. A good Moslem king was one who was strict in religion, valiant in battle, just in giving

strength and stoicism, the Turks might compare themselves with the Romans. But Rome lay upon Greece like a sponge: Turkey lay upon Greece like a stone. The Turks never thought either of persuading the people or of preserving the monuments. There is no hope in a master who cannot learn from his slave.

It is always an arguable question whether people who have a country need condescend to have an empire. I am one of those who have always tried to persuade England not to condescend to that provincial—nay, suburban—idea of imperial expansion. But upon either view it is evident that there must be great danger in people who possess an empire without ever having possessed a country. The Turkish Empire is the one perfect piece of Imperialism: that is why it is going to pieces. It is as if one saw afar off what looked like a forest; but, on coming nearer, found it was only flocks upon flocks of birds of prey, bold and vigilant and orderly and silent, but hanging in heaven without ever touching the soil.

TURKISH POWDER AND ITALIAN SHOT AND SHELL IN ALLIANCE: FORTS WRECKED IN TRIPOLI
BY THE EXPLOSION OF TURKISH POWDER-MAGAZINES AND BY ITALIAN GUN-FIRE.



1. DESTROYED BY ITS OWN POWDER AS IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A PLANTATION OF PALM-TREES WHICH MIGHT MASK MUCH DANGER: THE MAGAZINE OF THE HAMIDIEH FORT BLOWN UP BY THE ITALIANS.

Nothing could bear more eloquent witness than these photographs of the damage wrought to the Turkish defences in Tripoli by the guns of the blockading fleet, and when it is remembered that the garrison's guns were hopelessly outranged, there can be little wonder that the forces guarding the town found it necessary to beat a hurried retreat. With regard to the Hamidieh Fort, the Italian commander decided that this should not be occupied, for there was about it a plantation of palm-trees which might hold

2. TORTURED BY THE FIRE FROM THE ITALIAN FLEET: DEVASTATION IN A TURKISH FORT AT THE EAST OF TRIPOLI.

3. AN ABANDONED MORTAR IN THE MIDST OF A FORSAKEN DEFENCE: A TURKISH FORT IN TRIPOLI AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT BY THE ITALIAN FLEET.

4. WITH WALLS BATTERED BY THE GUNS OF THE NEW MASTERS OF TRIPOLI: A WRECKED FORT IN THE TOWN.

5. SHOWING MANY A MARK OF SHOT AND SHELL: A TURKISH FORT AT THE EAST OF THE TOWN OF TRIPOLI AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR: INCIDENTS OF THE CONFLICT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, TRAMPUS, TOPICAL, CZECHY, AND L.N.A.

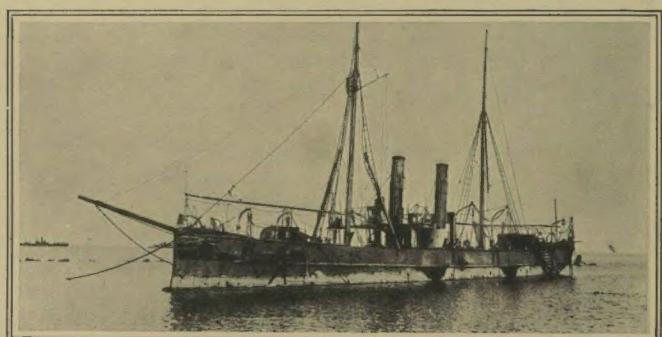
The "Derna."



SUNK BY THE TURKS WHEN THEY REFUSED THE FIRST DEMAND TO SURRENDER TRIPOLI: THE TURKISH VESSEL "DERNA" IN SHALLOW WATER OFF THE BEACH.



GUARDING AN OASIS ON THE OUTPOST-LINE IN TRIPOLI: ITALIAN SENTRIES ON DIFFICULT AND NERVE-TRYING DUTY AT THE EDGE OF THE DESERT.



TURKEY'S SOLE MEANS OF NAVAL DEFENCE AT TRIPOLI: THE TURKISH VESSEL, CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED BY FIRE.



AN ITALIAN INFANTRY-OFFICER IN WAR UNIFORM FOR TRIPOLI.



ANNOUNCER OF A TURKISH HOLY WAR AGAINST WAR AND FOR ARBITRATION: MR. W. T. STEAD IN CONSTANTINOPLE.



AN ITALIAN INFANTRYMAN IN WAR UNIFORM FOR TRIPOLI.



SIGN OF THE STATE OF WAR BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY: THE FURNITURE OF THE ITALIAN EMBASSY IN CONSTANTINOPLE BEING REMOVED BY BULLOCK-CART.

When the Turks refused the first demand to surrender they sank their own vessels, the "Derna" and a gun-boat. The former had managed to elude the Italians and had arrived at Tripoli on the 26th of September with rifles, barley, and flour.—When the naval occupation took place, the outpost line was under the palm-trees of an oasis with a front of seemingly boundless desert. When the expeditionary force landed, soldiers took the place of sailors.—Mr. W. T. Stead went to Constantinople with the idea of promoting peace. Wiring to the "Daily



CONVEYING ITALIAN SHARPSHOOTERS TO NORTH AFRICAN SOIL: BOATLOADS OF BERSAGLIERI, MEMBERS OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, BEING LANDED IN TRIPOLI.

"News" he said: "A Holy War for arbitration has been approved by the Sultan. . . . A decision was taken to-day by the Turkish group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to declare a Holy War against war and for arbitration. When mediation fails owing to an Italian refusal to recognise the Sultan's sovereignty over Tripoli, the Turks will appeal to the Hague Tribunal. . . . A delegation . . . will go from capital to capital preaching the Holy War against Powers who refuse to submit their action to the international tribunal they helped to create."

PROOF THAT THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR IS NOT A BLOODLESS CAMPAIGN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY KANN.

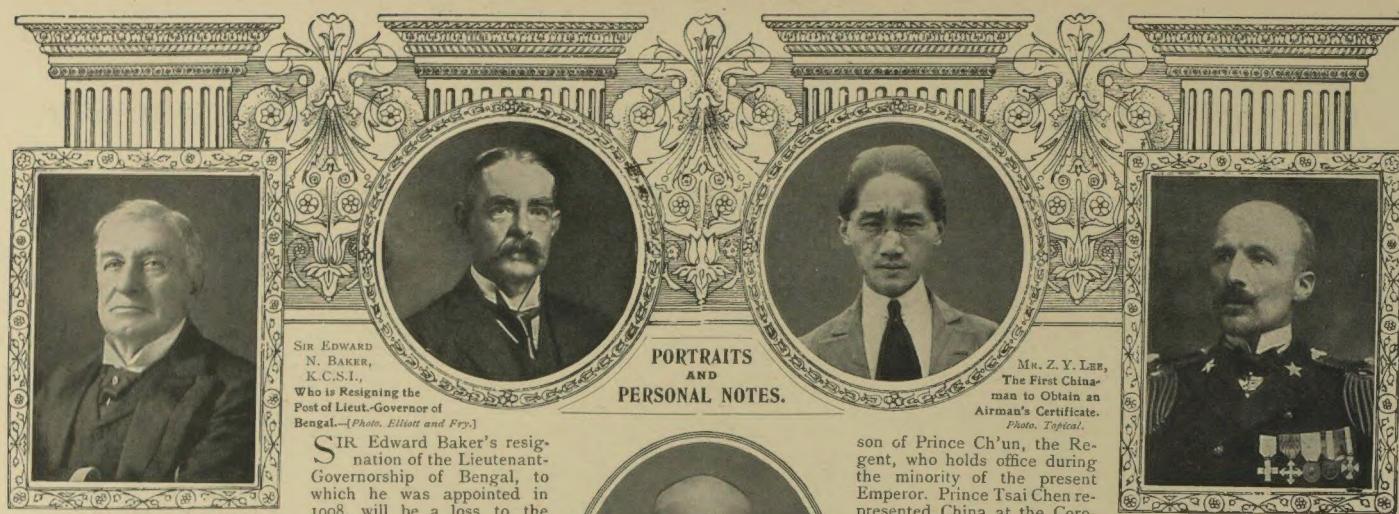


1. AFTER THE TURKS' ATTACK ON THE ITALIAN OUTPOST AT THE WELLS OF BOMELLANE: THE BODY OF ONE OF THE TWO TURKS KILLED FOUND BY THE ITALIAN SAILORS.

2. THE HALF-HOUR FIGHT BY THE WELLS OF BOMELLANE: THE ITALIAN SAILORS FINDING THE BODY OF A TURK.

On October 11 an official communication was issued in Rome describing an attack made by Turks on the Italian outpost at the Wells of Bomellane in the early morning of the previous day. The attacking party retired after half-an-hour's firing, leaving two dead, some wounded, and a number of firearms behind them. The Italian sailors, under Captain Cagai and

Bonelli, were assisted by fire from the guns of the "Sardesua" and the "Carlo Alberto," which vessels acted on a prearranged signal being given. The report stated that, according to a wounded Turkish prisoner, the attacking force consisted of about 300 men—in point of fact, of two companies of infantry and one of cavalry.

PORTRAITS
AND
PERSONAL NOTES.

SIR EDWARD
N. BAKER,
K.C.S.I.,
Who is Resigning the
Post of Lieutenant-Governor of
Bengal.—[Photo, Elliott and Fry.]

THE LATE MR. J. W. MELLOR, K.C.,
Who was a Liberal M.P. for Eighteen Years,
and formerly Chairman of Committees.

second son, to nurse whom Lady Baker returned in the spring, and he has now decided not to return to India. Sir Edward, in 1905, became Finance Minister to the Government of India.

As a Liberal, the late Mr. J. W. Mellor represented Grantham in Parliament from 1880 to 1886, and the Sowerby Division of Yorkshire from 1892 to 1904. In 1886 he was made a Privy Councillor and Judge-Advocate-General. In 1892 he became Chairman of Committees.

Two ducal families are united by the wedding arranged to take place on the 18th at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, between Earl Percy and Lady Helen Gordon-Lennox. The bridegroom, who was born in 1880, is the eldest surviving son and heir of the Duke of Northumberland, having succeeded to that position and to the courtesy title of Earl Percy on the death of his eldest brother, in

December 1909. He is a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, and has been an extra Aide-de-Camp to Earl Grey during the latter's Governor-Generalship of Canada. He served in the South African War. His bride, Lady Helen Gordon-Lennox, is the younger daughter of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon by his second marriage.

There was a touch of Spartan simplicity and Spartan heroism about the career of the late Mr. Henry Broadhurst. He was the son of a stonemason, and for some years followed that trade. In his autobiography he has recorded the fact that after he first

entered Parliament as member for Stoke on Trent (in 1880), his wife was for several years his only tailor, "a circumstance which, I fancy, is unique in the history of the English Parliament." He made a rule never to dine out or wear evening dress, and when appointed Under-Secretary to the Home Office by Mr. Gladstone in 1886, he obtained a special exemption from attending at Court. While serving on the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor he had to decline an invitation to Sandringham through not possessing a dress suit, but King Edward (then Prince of Wales) waived ceremony and renewed the invitation, which Mr. Broadhurst accepted. For the sake of his political work he declined a post as inspector under the Factory Acts at £600 a year, and he finally retired on a superannuation allowance of nine shillings a week from the Operative Society of Stonemasons.



THE LATE MR. E. H.
PICKERSGILL,

Who was a Liberal M.P. for Twenty Years, and was recently appointed a Metropolitan Magistrate.



TSEN CHUN-HSUAN,
Appointed Viceroy of the Chinese Province
of Szechuan to Quell the Rebellion.

Tsen Chun-hsuan, who has been appointed Viceroy of Szechuan, with instructions to stamp out the rebellion in that province, has a somewhat sinister



PRINCE TSAI CHEN,
The Heir Apparent to the Throne of China.

reputation for severity, acquired when he was sent there on a former occasion for a similar purpose. Szechuan lies west of the provinces of Hupeh and Honan, the centre of the latest outbreak, but disturbances had occurred in Szechuan some few weeks previously.

As heir to the throne of China, Prince Tsai Chen, along with all the other members of the reigning Manchu family, would doubtless be in peril of his life in the event of the revolution proving successful. He is the eldest



Photo, Record Press.

THE LATE MR. HENRY BROADHURST,
The well-known ex-Labour Member, and
former Under-Secretary of the Home Department.

Mr. Z. Y. Lee,
The First China-
man to Obtain an
Airman's Certificate.
Photo, Topical.

son of Prince Ch'un, the Regent, who holds office during the minority of the present Emperor. Prince Tsai Chen represented China at the Coronation.

Now that the evolution of China is so much in evidence, it is interesting to note that a Chinaman has, for the first time, obtained his pilot's certificate as an airman. This distinction belongs to Mr. Z. Y. Lee, who was sent over to this country by the Chinese Government to study aviation. He has been trained at the Bristol Flying School on Salisbury Plain, and he passed the necessary tests there a few days ago.

Captain Umberto Cagni has distinguished himself in the war with Turkey, like his former leader in a famous Arctic Expedition, the Duke of the Abruzzi. Captain Cagni, who has been appointed Commander of the Italian Garrison at Tripoli, accompanied the Duke in his quest of the North Pole in 1900. It is said that but for Captain Cagni's excellent outpost plans after the Italian landing, the water-supply of Tripoli would have been cut by the Turks.

Mr. E. H. Pickersgill sat in the House of Commons as a Liberal for twenty years, representing Bethnal Green from 1885 to 1900, and from 1906 to July of this year, when he resigned on being appointed a Metropolitan Magistrate. He was one of those who advocated a Court of Criminal Appeal.

It was announced on Wednesday that Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe, Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, had gone to Hankau to take command of the British naval squadron there during the Chinese civil war. His first active service was in the Egyptian War of 1882, and he had an opportunity of studying Chinese fighting methods when he commanded H.M.S. *Spartan* during the Chino-Japanese War. He commanded the *Ophir* during the Royal Tour.

With his brother, the late Mr. F. W. Crossley, Sir William Crossley founded in 1876 the well-known Manchester engineering firm of Crossley Bros. Sir William was born in 1844. In 1906 he was elected to Parliament as a Liberal, at Altrincham, and held the seat until December of last year. He was a generous patron of philanthropic institutions. His Baronetcy was conferred in 1909.

Major-General W. T. Goldsworthy, who died on Friday of last week, served under Havelock in Oude with the Volunteer Cavalry during the Indian Mutiny, and received a commission as a Cornet in the 8th Hussars. Later, he was on the staff of the Abyssinian Expedition as Brigadier-Major of Cavalry. He retired in 1885, and the same year entered Parliament as the Conservative Member for Hammersmith.



Photo, Topical.

CAPTAIN UMBERTO CAGNI,
Appointed Commander of the Italian Garrison
at Tripoli—formerly the Duke of the Abruzzi's
Companion on his North Pole Expedition.



Photo, Lallie Charles.
LADY HELEN GORDON-LENNOX,
Whose Marriage to Earl Percy was fixed
for the 18th.



Photo, Lafayette, Dublin.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM
CROSSLEY, B.T.

Head of the famous Engineering
Firm of Crossley Bros., and ex-M.P.
for Altrincham.



Photo, Russell.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL W. T.
GOLDSWORTHY,
For Fifteen Years Conservative Member
for Hammersmith.

Photo, Russell, Southsea.

ADMIRAL SIR ALFRED WINSLOE,
Commander-in-Chief of the British China
Squadron.

THE REBELS' FOE: THE FIVE-YEAR-OLD HEAD OF THE MANCHU DYNASTY.



THE CHILD WHO, UNDER A REGENT, RULES 430,000,000 SOULS: PU-YI, EMPEROR OF CHINA.

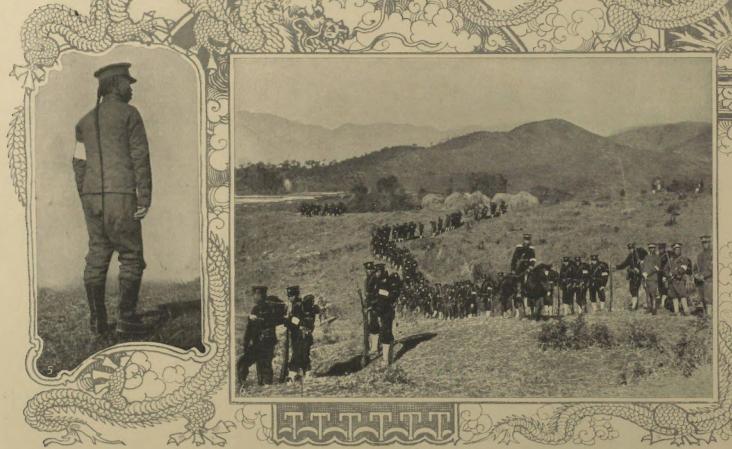
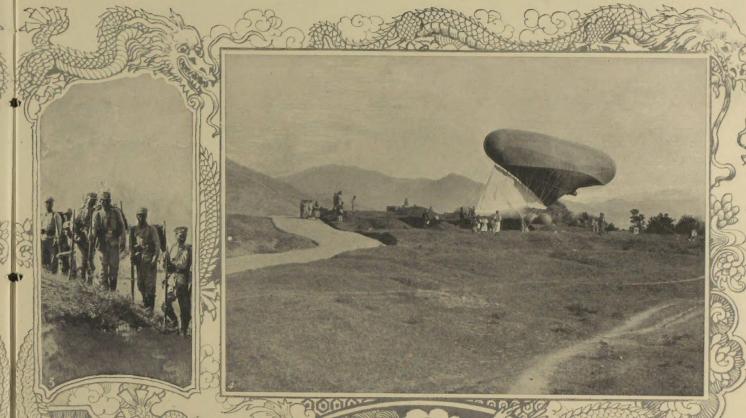
The revolutionists' desire is, it is understood, to overthrow the Manchus, that Chinamen may rule in their stead, whether the "Flowerly Land" of the future be an Empire or a Republic. The reigning Emperor, who is, of course, a Manchu, was born on February 11, 1906, and succeeded his uncle on November 14, 1908. He is a son of Prince Ch'un,

brother of the late Emperor and Regent of the Empire. The rule of succession in China, it should be remembered, is that a son or nephew or male relation of the next younger generation designated by the Emperor just deceased shall succeed. The present dynasty dates from 1644, and has the style Ta Ch'ing Ch'ao (Great Pure Dynasty).

A POTENT FACTOR IN THE CHINESE CRISIS, AND IN THE FAR EASTERN PROBLEM: THE NEW, WESTERNISED CHINESE ARMY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

BY HARLINGUE.



1. A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BRIDGE OF BOATS: AN ELABORATE RAFT-BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED BY THE ENGINEERS- IN THE BACKGROUND AN OBSERVATION-BALLOON.

2. THE MODERN WEAPONS OF THE NEW CHINESE ARMY: WORKING KRUPP MOUNTAIN-GUNS.

3. FINE MATERIAL AND DRILLED ON EUROPEAN LINES: INFANTRY STANDING AT EASE AND WEARING ARMLETES SIMILAR TO THOSE ADOPTED BY THE REBEL SOLDIERS AND REVENGEFUL SIBES.

5. WITH THE PIGTAIL WORN STANDING DOWN THE BACK, A PRIVILEGE ALLOWED ONLY TO THE STAFF OFFICERS OF THE CHINESE ARMY.

An oddity of writing is constantly liable to what proportion of China's army is loyal to the Empress and what to the revolutionaries. It was said the other day, indeed, that the rebel forces included over 25,000 men, most of them trained soldiers. Those opposed to the Government are distinguished themselves by wearing a white band round the arm, an idea evidently imported from manœuvres time (when it was worn as seen in certain of our Illustrations). Following the lead set by the Japanese, the Chinese began a reorganization of their army some four years ago. What was in the widest sense of the term an Eastern force with Western methods, although the efficiency of even the best troops is not, perhaps, of the highest order. An edict of 1907 ordered the formation of thirty-six divisions in the various provinces by 1912. Each division of about 10,000 combatants is to be

3. VERY DIFFERENT FROM THE OLD WARRIORS OF THE TWO-HANDED SWORDS, WEIRD MASKS, AND STRANGE ARMOUR: TYPES OF THE NEW, WESTERNISED CHINESE INFANTRY.

7. WITH THEIR COLOUR AT THEIR HEAD: A REGIMENT OF INFANTRY RETURNING TO BIVOUAC.

composed in one of three models, the Manchurian and the Southern. It is estimated that by 1920 the Chinese army will consist of 1,200,000 officers and men. The officers of the new Chinese army are composed by Chinese revolutionaries, for there was a time not very long ago when all the officers were Japanese or German. Two years ago the officers included only twenty Japanese and five Germans. With particular regard to two of our photographs, it should be noted that the officers of the Chinese army are permitted by official regulation to wear their pigtails hanging down their backs; the men must wear theirs coiled round the head under the cap. It is more than likely that the passing of a year or two will see the pigtails a thing of the past so far as the great majority of the Chinese is concerned; already it is out of favour with a great number of the more progressive people of the Far East.

4. AN EYE OF THE NEW FAR-EASTERN ARMY: AN OBSERVATION-BALLOON, PROOF OF THE MOST-UP-TO-DATE METHODS OF THE CHINESE ARMY OF TO-DAY.

6. WITH PIGTAIL FREE-A PRIVILEGE GRANTED TO OFFICERS: A STAFF OFFICER OF THE CHINESE ARMY.

At the Sign of St. Paul's

Bolingbroke praying at the tomb of his father, John of Gaunt, in St. Paul's, 1399.

The body of Richard II lying in state in St. Paul's, 1400.



ANDREW LANG ON A NAVVY'S POEMS AND A NOVEL BY LEONARD MERRICK.

AS the hero in Rabelais could measure the advance of his age by his increasing horror of meeting bad wine, so most of us, even if we did not begin life with a hatred of poetry, become daily more and more averse to encountering bad poetry.

In fact, we run away from new volumes of poetry whereof I receive heaps from minstrels not of my acquaintance. They all ask for criticism; as if a weary hack could afford to appreciate poetry gratis; and by criticism they all mean praise. Now, the poems are not very praiseworthy, and when, once in an azure moon, I think that they are good, not only the general public, but even friends of my own, themselves members of the poetical profession, express their warm disapproval. Clearly I am no judge of excellence, yet I venture to draw the attention of amateurs to "Gleanings From a Navvy's Scrap-Book," by Mr. P. MacGill, a poet of twenty, who is a navvy on a Scottish railway.

Another type of these sculptured monuments presents a horseman riding over a fallen barbarian, and often in the act of spearing him—a device of Greek origin, and presumably confined to the graves of soldiers. The inscription on the example illustrated (translated) reads: "Rufus Sita, horseman of the Sixth Cohort of Thracians, lived forty years and served twenty-two. His heirs, in accordance to his will, had this erected. He is laid here."

From Mr. John Ward's "The Roman Era in Britain," in the Antiquary's Books Series, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen.

Jamaica Street, Greenock; and I do not think that any capitalist who purchases them will regret the outlay. The Introduction proves that the poet has a knack of writing humorous prose, which, no doubt, is more vendible than even good verse. He describes the navvies' dark hut, full of "men as shaggy as bears," three of them discussing a prize-fight, and a dozen "arguing and cursing over a game of banker." We cannot expect perfect polish from a minstrel in such conditions, and yet his first piece, of which I quote a few verses, does appear to me to indicate that the author has a very considerable gift. There are still better lines further on in the poem, verses which warm the heart of every sincere book-lover—

MY BOOK-CASE.
Six thousand years are nearly run, Since from the Knowledge-giving Tree

Our Parents feasted; and for me,

Say, what have all the Ages done?

Photo, Arthur H. Pitcher, Glos.

A HORSEMAN RIDING OVER A FALLEN BARBARIAN: A ROMAN TOMBSTONE AT CIRENCESTER.

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His verses cost but sixpence, and may be obtained from the author, at 8,

For me—but Adam's sweat and pain
And toil the Savage never knows—

Six thousand years and still my woes
Are many. Have they lived in vain

Photo, Arthur H. Pitcher, Glos.

REMARKABLE EXAMPLE OF THE BOOKBINDING OF THE MIDDLE AGES: MR. YATES THOMPSON'S "HEGESIPPUS."

From Mr. Ernest A. Savory's "Old English Libraries," in the Antiquary's Books Series, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen. (See Review on Another Page.)

Photo, Ernest A. Savory, Glos.

FOR THE USE OF THE PEOPLE, BUT NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY: CHAINED BOOKS IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL LIBRARY;

AND AN ANCIENT VELLUM BOOK-MARKER WITH REVOLVING DISC.

Photo, Ernest A. Savory, Glos.

"The church library is not rich in associations. It was a small 'working' collection: one part for the use of the clergy, the other part—consisting of a few chained books—for the use of the people. . . . Each chain (at Hereford) is from three to four feet long, with a ring at each end, and a swivel in the middle. One ring is strung on to an iron rod, which is secured at one end of the bookcase by metal work, with lock and key. . . . The ring at the other end of the chain was fixed to the fore edge of the bookcover instead of to the back." The book-marker with the revolving disc belongs to a double-column Canterbury Bible; the disc can be used to mark the column and the line (MS. C. C. Coll., Camb.).

From Mr. Ernest A. Savory's "Old English Libraries," in the Antiquary's Books Series, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen. (See Review.)

Who toiled, and thought, and spoke
so wise
Of all the wide world's wondrous things,
The hope that in the Poet springs,
The thoughts that in the Dreamer rise?

The Book—Case, shattered
though it be,
Still holds the Open Sesame
which
Is mine, and makes me more
than rich,
And holds the Ages slave to me.

I like this—
I call the dead from out their
graves

To hold communion
sweet with me;
The Dreamer of the
Ægean Sea,
The Poet from Spezia's waves.

The translations
from La Fontaine's
fables—modernised
in tone, as the author
says—are very bright
and clever, but not
so good as a tale
from the German of
F. Ruckert, or the
versification of the
last words of Rumbold
on the scaffold.

Years ago, I met
Mr. W. D. Howells at Oxford. We had
both long known
that in literary taste
we never agreed, but
Mr. Howells learned, with un-
concealed surprise, that I shared his
admiration of the
novels of Mr. Leonard Merrick. That
author is not quite at his best in "The
Position of Peggy Harper," but he is
very good. His
descriptions of poor
girls and their suffer-

ings in the search for employment in the lowest levels of theatrical life are heart-breaking. Poor young men are not more fortunate, but the stage-fever seizes them. And why? What does the hero, an Oxford man, enjoy in the squalid life, the dirty booths, the rugged encampments, the execrable plays?

Mr. Merrick probably knows that a stage—fevered Oxonian has a better opening than any to which his hero aspires. He is very poor, but in education he could easily have found far more leisure, better society, a better life than as a clerk of a dealer in rope. Again, he is an extremely clever writer, this hero, and though his early plays are rejected, he could have lived well by his pen as a general writer. Had he taken any of these lines, he would never have met and wooed Miss Patty, who is not an attractive character and is so absolutely brainless that no coaching could have enabled her to take leading parts.



SUCH PUNISHMENT AS MAY BEFALL CAPTURED "YOUNG CHINAMEN."

PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTEILMENT.



CHARACTERISTIC CHINESE WARNINGS TO THE EVIL-DOER: HEADS FROM DECAPITATED OFFENDERS HANGING IN CAGES AGAINST A WALL BY THE GATE OF A CHINESE TOWN.

Whether or no revolutionists captured by the Government will be decapitated remains to be seen; but it would not be surprising were some of their heads to be exhibited in the manner here shown. It may certainly be taken as very unlikely that any rebels caught red-handed will be treated with over-great respect, especially if it be true, as is generally

stated and believed, that many Manchus have been massacred. For the Manchus, who conquered the Chinese some three hundred years ago, have been their masters since, and have had special privileges. The ruling dynasty is, of course, Manchu, but there has always been a more or less latent animosity against them.

“YOUNG CHINA” AND THE MANCHU: THE “CHINESE REPUBLIC’S” HEART.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. THOMSON AND C.N.



1. IN THE CITY, OCCUPIED BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS, WHICH WAS THE SCENE OF THE PROCLAMATION OF A REFORMED GOVERNMENT OF CHINA: THE BRITISH CONCESSION AT HANKAU.

The extraordinary anti-Manchu revolution in China soon reached a dangerous height in Hankau, and last week the Viceroy informed the Consul that he could not guarantee the protection of the foreign Concessions in the city. Later, it was reported that the revolutionists had occupied the place without opposition, and that the foreigners resident in Hankau, Wuchang, and Hanyang had been called in and landed in the Hankau Concession. In the same city, a “Reformed Government” of China was proclaimed; and on the 12th a massacre of Manchus and their families is stated to have taken place there. Wuchang

2. RECALLED FROM IGNOMINIOUS EXILE TO RE-ESTABLISH THE IMPERIAL AUTHORITY: YUAN SHIHKAI.

(the capital of the Provinces of Hunan and Hupeh), Hankau, and Hanyang form practically one great city, with an estimated population of 800,000. Yuan Shihkai, recalled to power and appointed Viceroy of Hunan and Hupeh, is one of the strong men of China. He was ignominiously sent into retirement in January of 1909, when he was handed an edict which told him that, as he was unexpectedly suffering from an affection of the foot which made it difficult for him to go about his duties properly, he must resign. Under the late Dowager Empress he was practically omnipotent.

3. A CENTRE OF THE REBELLION AGAINST THE MANCHU RULE: HANKAU—A VIEW OF THE YANGTSE, SHOWING A FOREST OF MASTS.

THE CITY OF THE CAPTURED ARSENAL AND IRON-WORKS: HANYANG.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. THOMSON AND TOPICAL.



1. IN THE HANDS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS: THE HANYANG IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

2. ONCE A PRISONER IN THE CHINESE LEGATION IN LONDON; NOW "NAMED" AS FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC: DR. SUN YAT SEN.

3. A CITY CAPTURED BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS: HANYANG FROM THE FOOT OF TORTOISE HILL—ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE RIVER, WUCHANG.

It was reported last week that double shifts were being worked at the arsenal at Hanyang, one of the cities taken by the revolutionists, and that 25,000 rounds of ammunition were being turned out daily; while there were 140 field-guns ready for action. The revolutionists also, it is said, captured the Mint, with 2,000,000 taels. Hanyang gains its chief importance mainly from the arsenal already mentioned and the iron-works. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who has been "named" as certain to be President of the first Chinese republic should the revolutionists be successful, has had a most remarkable career: but, as he is in the United

States at the moment, it is obvious that he cannot be taking the all-prominent part in the present revolution which is generally assigned to him. He is best known in England from the fact that on October 11, 1896, when he was "wanted" for his part in a conspiracy in China, he was enticed into the Chinese Legation in London by a fellow-countryman, and there kept prisoner. He contrived to throw a message out of his window, and this reached his friend, Dr. James Cantlie, the well-known surgeon, with the result that such steps were taken that Sun Yat Sen was set free after twelve days' imprisonment.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

A CRUSADE AGAINST SALT.

OF all "fads," those which deal with our food and our diet habits are now most prominent. I suppose people at large know and think so little about dietetics, that the faddist finds food questions present an untiled field for the culture of his speculations. I need not particularise the various theories which from time to time have been elaborated for public acceptance in respect of

THE "AUTOMATIC STABILITY" OF THE TWO-WINGED INSECT: VOLUCELLA PELLUCENS. SHOWING (a, b) ITS BALANCERS, WITHOUT WHICH IT CANNOT DIRECT ITS FLIGHT—AND ONE OF THOSE BALANCERS MUCH MAGNIFIED.

The two-winged insects possess balancers of drum-stick-like shape (b, b), which may be described as their automatic stabilisers. Deprived of them, the insect is still able to fly, but cannot direct its flight, the centre of gravity being towards the inferior part of the base of the thorax.

And now the latest fad—or rather, I should say, revival of a former notion—is that which insists that we should take no salt. An article in the *London*

THE "AUTOMATIC STABILITY" OF INSECTS—TWO-WINGED AND FOUR-WINGED: NATURE'S LESSON TO THE AIRMAN AND THE DESIGNER OF AEROPLANES.

Magazine for the current month ventilates this view. It condemns the use of common salt, otherwise the chloride of sodium of the chemist, on the broad ground that its use is injurious all round. I fancy the writer of the article has ignored all physiological and chemical teaching, otherwise such a declaration could never have been penned. First, I should tell him, or any other faddist who promulgated this opinion, that even if he

THE TWO-WINGED INSECT DEPRIVED OF ITS BALANCERS: THE RESULT OF AN ATTEMPT TO FLY FROM A HEIGHT—A DOWNWARD CURVE AND A FALL ON TO THE BACK.

We illustrate some most interesting experiments designed by Dr. Jousset de Bellesme, not only to show once again that the insect is the perfect aviator, but to demonstrate the causes of the perfection of its flight, and the reason why it does not capsize, as the aeroplane is so liable to do. Thus nature gives the airmen, and especially the designer of flying-machines, a valuable lesson. Dr. de Bellesme's work goes to prove, he says, that the aeroplane, as at present constructed, is in danger of capsizing chiefly because, as a rule, the centre of gravity is not sufficiently below the imaginary axis of the device. He points out, indeed, that stability of flight is assured only when the centre of gravity is immediately below the axis of the object flying, and advises those interested in the matter to study that fact with care. With regard to his experiments, it may be remarked that the four-winged insects and the two-winged attain stability in a different way. In the case of the four-winged the centre of gravity is changed by the movement of the flexible abdomen and the legs, and the axis is stationary; in the case of the two-winged, the centre of gravity is stationary,

[Continued opposite.]

ways of godly living in a physical sense. We have had the "no-breakfast" faddists, and the devotees of a nut diet as the only proper food for man. We have listened to teachings that disclose the immoral practice involved in killing animals for food, and we have been told that tea and coffee, as ordinarily consumed, are rank poisons. Then we have had the "sour milk" treatment of old age, supposed to be owing to the undue multiplication of the *Bacillus coli* in the large intestine. Mostly these fads are promulgated by persons whose right and title, regarded from a technical point of view, to speak with authority are non-existent. Ignorance of ordinary physiological details regarding foods, of their assimilation, of their relative values, and of the necessity which exists for a constant supply of certain food-principles, is no barrier at all to the display of dogmatism. The ability of most food-faddists to realise what science has definitely to say regarding diet is on a par with that of the ignorant candidate, who, being asked by a wag at an election meeting if he would bring in a Bill to abolish the Decalogue, replied that he would do so with the utmost pleasure.



THE FIXED CENTRE OF GRAVITY OF THE TWO-WINGED INSECTS, AND ITS MOBILE AXIS. This illustration shows the imaginary axis of the insect as a dotted line; the centre of gravity as a black dot. The first drawing shows the positions of axis and centre of gravity during a horizontal flight; the second, their positions during an upward flight; the third, their positions during a downward flight.



THE FIXED CENTRE OF GRAVITY OF THE TWO-WINGED INSECTS—SIDE VIEW OF THE INSECTS SEEN IN THE ILLUSTRATION ABOVE.

P marks the end of the axis of the insect; G, the centre of gravity.

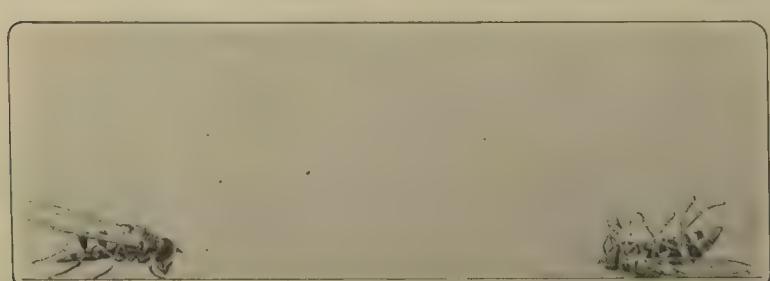


THE SHIFTING CENTRE OF GRAVITY OF THE FOUR-WINGED INSECTS, AND ITS FIXED AXIS. In this illustration the imaginary axis of the insect is marked P; the centre of gravity, G. The centre of gravity can be changed by the movement of the abdomen and the legs.

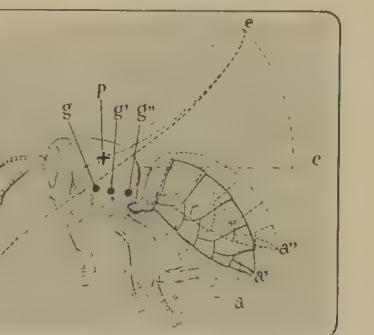
wished to escape from salt as an article of diet, he would find such a course impossible. For his fresh egg, and his meat, and practically everything he eats, and even the water he drinks, contain salt. It is a natural and constant constituent of living and inorganic nature as well. Like

salt and water into his veins restores him? Why the demand in many lower animals (e.g., deer and antelopes) for salt as an essential part of their food? You might really as well urge that we could live healthily without water as that we can or ought to abolish the salt-cellars.

ANDREW WILSON.



THE TWO-WINGED INSECT DEPRIVED OF ITS BALANCERS: THE RESULT OF AN ATTEMPT TO FLY FROM THE GROUND—A SLIGHT UPWARD CURVE AND A FALL ON TO THE BACK.



THE FLIGHT OF THE FOUR-WINGED INSECT—HOW IT DIFFERS FROM THAT OF THE TWO-WINGED: THE WAY IN WHICH THE CENTRE OF GRAVITY IS CHANGED BY MOVEMENT OF THE ABDOMEN.

[Continued.] and the axis is made movable by the balancers. The two-winged rely for their stability on balancers (see illustration at top of page). Deprived of these, the insect does not lose the power of flight, but it is unable to direct it: seeking to fly from a height it describes a downward curve and lands on its back; seeking to fly from the ground, it takes an upward curve, falls, and is again on its back—the centre of gravity is towards the inferior part of the base of the thorax, and without the balancers the position of the axis cannot be changed. By gumming a horse's hair to the body of a fly deprived of its balancers, the doctor was able to give that fly its usual stability, the centre of gravity being once more below the axis. With regard to the illustration under which this part of our note appears . . . g, g', g" mark various centres of gravity governed by the movement of the abdomen, a, a', a"; P marks the imaginary axis of the insect; d and e mark the wings; c to b is the line of flight. For a horizontal flight from c to b, the centre of gravity is at g'; for a downward flight it is at g"; for an upward flight it is at g".

to live on a diet minus salt; the result was he became starved, meagre, and ultimately died of inanition. We know that salt is given off in every excretion of the body, from the tears to the perspiration, and this giving forth is only the reverse side to that which insists on the necessity for taking in, though it is not to be suggested that the mineral is simply passed through the tissues. For salt is utilised, chemically decomposed, and otherwise employed in many important bodily actions. How would the gastric juice of the stomach be perfected in respect of its acid save through the salt taken with food? How would the globulins of the blood and other fluids of the frame be kept in solution without the presence of salt and its companion chlorides? How would the albumens of our diet, our chief body-building foods, be assimilated without salt? These questions perhaps lie beyond the scope of an ordinary writer; but, then, he has no business to dogmatise about salt or anything else unless he has fully considered the whole scientific evidence and teaching regarding the subject he deals with. Again, why is it that when a man lies bloodless from wounding, an injection of



A TWO-WINGED INSECT WITH A HAIR INSTEAD OF BALANCERS.

TRADE IN THE LATEST PROJECTED REPUBLIC: A PICTURESQUE INDUSTRY.



WORK IN A PROVINCE OF MUCH AGRICULTURAL IMPORTANCE: A SALT-WELL IN THE DRY BED OF THE YANGTSE.
AT KWEI-FU, SZECHUAN.

It has been pointed out on several occasions that the remote province of Szechuan, which covers an area nearly as large as France and Spain together, is of considerable agricultural importance. For the most part, its soil is highly cultivated and fertile, whilst its minerals

include not only gold and silver, but all the important industrial metals. There are also deposits of petroleum and coal-mines. It will be recalled that we illustrated in our last issue the salt industry of Benghazi, in that other centre of disturbance, Tripoli.

WHEN THE KING OF ITALY WAS GUARDED WITH EXTREME CARE:

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKOEK FROM SKETCHES BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, SPECIAL

THE SCENE OF THE "SMUGGLING" OF THE FIRST DETACHMENT OF
BEFORE THE KING

On the morning on which the King of Italy arrived at Naples, which, it will be recalled, was the place of departure of the first detachment of the Italian expeditionary force, which was "smuggled" across the Mediterranean to Tobruk, six transports left for the front. The royal yacht was dressed rainbow-fashion for the occasion, and a crowd of people in small boats gave their countrymen a hearty send-off. It is interesting to remark,

A ROYAL "SEND-OFF" FOR TRANSPORTS TAKING TROOPS TO THE FRONT.

WAR ARTIST DISPATCHED TO REPRESENT "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IN TRIPOLI.

THE ITALIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: TRANSPORTS PASSING IN REVIEW
OF ITALY AT NAPLES.

perhaps, that the King of Italy was guarded with even more than usual care during his visit to the port, some rumours being ripe as to an assassination plot. It is assumed that, as it has been decided to operate in Tripoli with 30,000 men, whereas the town could be held with a few thousands, a strong expedition into the interior is intended, an expedition which, indeed, seems to be a necessity.

AFTER BEING SO SHELLED THAT IT SUGGESTED THE CRATER OF AN ACTIVE VOLCANO: A TRIPOLI BATTERY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ALACEVICH.



WRECKED BY THE GUNS OF ITALIAN WAR-SHIPS: THE SULTANIEH FORT AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

The actual bombardment of Tripoli began at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 3, and it was reported two days later that the Italian flag had been hoisted on the Sultanieh Fort to the regulation salute from the squadron. The garrison of this defence retreated, as did the other garrisons, to the oasis a few miles outside the town. As to the bombardment of the Sultanieh battery in particular, this has been described by one correspondent as making the fort resemble the crater of a volcano, numerous explosions causing mountains of debris to leap into the air. Signor Bavione, writing to the "Daily Chronicle," said: "The 'Varese' begins to move.... For eight miles she follows the line of the coast, and soon she is off the Sultanieh battery. We can bear witness to the annihilation of the sea-forts....

The defences are no longer to be recognised. The batteries are smashed irretrievably. The guns are buried, and the wreckage is hidden by a veil of sand.... The fall of the Sultanieh Fort could not be more complete.... The little fort of the Sultanieh battery, which caught fire, was blown up at one o'clock this morning (October 4), through an explosion of its ammunition. The 'Umberto' wires to us that she has been obliged to reopen fire on the Sultanieh Fort, because she has discovered Turkish soldiers in the trenches which have suffered most from our shells." It will be remarked that, despite the general havoc wrought, a number of the guns remain in place. On the ground are a pile of ammunition-boxes.

SIGNS OF HASTY RETREAT: GUNS AND AMMUNITION LEFT BY THE TURKS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ALACKVICH.



1. INTERESTING "FINDS" FOR THE ITALIANS OCCUPYING TRIPOLI: CASES OF AMMUNITION ABANDONED BY THE TURKS IN THEIR HASTY FLIGHT FROM THE TOWN.

The garrisons of the Turkish forts in Tripoli made some show against the fire from the Italian war-ships, but their guns were hopelessly outranged, and thus were valueless. As a result, Tripoli was occupied by the Italians, first of all by a naval force and later by a military force. In their hurried retreat, the Turks were forced to leave behind them, not

2. THE LAST WEAPONS A RETREATING ARMY DESIRES TO LEAVE IN THE ENEMY'S HANDS: TURKISH GUNS ABANDONED TO THE ITALIANS OCCUPYING THE TOWN OF TRIPOLI.

only guns, but cases of ammunition. Recent advices stated that the Turkish cavalry were at Kedua, some eight hours' march to the south-east of Tripoli; and the infantry at Gherian, fourteen hours from Tripoli, and behind the cavalry. This force was said to consist of from five to seven thousand regular troops, together with local levies.

SIGNS OF THE FALL OF TRIPOLI: ITALY GOVERNING THE OASIS-TOWN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ALACEVICH.



1. ITALIAN RULE IN THE CAPITAL OF A TURKISH VILAYET: ADMIRAL BOREA RICCI D'OLMO, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR, PASSING IN PROCESSION THROUGH THE TOWN OF TRIPOLI.

Admiral Borea Ricci d'Olmo, appointed provisional Italian Governor of Tripoli, landed in the town on October 7. He was formally installed in office on the 9th, in the old castle, the former Governor's residence. Whatever state was possible under the circumstances was in evidence. Amongst those who attended were Hassuna Pasha, Kaid of Tripoli. He

2. OF THOSE WHO ASSURED THE NEW GOVERNOR THAT THE ARABS WOULD BE HAPPY UNDER ITALIAN RULE: ARAB CHIEFS ON THEIR WAY TO THE OLD CASTLE TO MEET ADMIRAL BOREA RICCI D'OLMO.

presented the Arab chiefs, who stated that the Arabs would be happy under the new rule so long as their religious beliefs and their families were respected. The Italian troops presented arms to the Kaid on his departure, an outward sign of Italy's recognition of his position as the supreme religious head.

Art-Music & the Drama



Photo, Bert, Paris.
Mlle. SOPHIE FEDOROVA, SEEN THIS WEEK AS THE ODALISQUE IN MM. BAKST AND FOKINE'S CHOREOGRAPHIC DRAMA "SHEHERAZADE."



A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AT COVENTRY EARLY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

MUSIC.

COVENTGARDEN'S autumn opera season is now in full swing; Mr. Hammerstein's interesting venture will be attracting a large measure of attention three weeks hence; the Queen's Hall Symphony season opens to-day (21st), when the last scene of "Salomé" will be sung; and the London Symphony Orchestra will be giving its first autumn concert on Monday night, under the direction of Sir Edward Elgar. The Philharmonic Society will soon inaugurate its hundredth season, and the New Symphony Orchestra is already in evidence at the Albert Hall on Sunday afternoons. It is clear, then, that the

music-lover's chief difficulty will be to choose the entertainment that appears to have the greatest claim upon his time and purse. Down to the present he has shown a marked inclination to travel along the road to Covent Garden. The odd mixture of Russian Ballet and Wagner Cycle is quite to his taste; it has all the elements of variety, and variety, we are assured on high authority, is the spice of life. So generous has been the response to the performances of the "Ring" that arrangements are being made for a third performance of the Cycle; and, on the other hand, patrons of the ballet are to see, in addition to Nijinsky and Karsavina, Mme. Pavlova, who has half London at her feet already, and Mme. Mathilde Kschessinska of St. Petersburg, who is said to be no whit inferior to either great prima ballerina.

St. Petersburg has stretched a point in favour of London by allowing so many of its great dancers to leave the capital; but it could not spare M. Tcherepnine, and his place has been taken by M. Pierre Monteux, who conducted the performances in Paris when the extraordinary

M. Nijinsky sent patrons into ecstasies of admiration and seats to a high premium. M. Monteux is well known as one of the conductors of the Colonne Concerts. Happily dancers, unlike great singers, are comparatively secure from the tricks of the London autumn; so, as far as ballet is concerned, this month and the next may do their worst. The King and Queen have given their patronage to the Autumn Season.

For the big programme at the London Opera House,

Mr. Hammerstein has engaged three conductors—MM. Raymond Roze, Merola, and

Cherubini. "Quo vadis?" "William Tell," and "Norma" are the three operas to be given in the first week, and it is well to remember that there will be no public performances on Tuesdays or Thursdays, and that there will be a matinée every Saturday.

Mme. Albani's farewell benefit at the Albert Hall made a wonderful impression. The vast house was thronged, and though it was an afternoon concert, evening had fallen before the end came. After more than forty years' strenuous public life, a great singer now retires, to impart what she can of her gift and methods to a limited number of pupils. Of the distinguished artists who had promised to assist, only one, Sarah Bernhardt, was absent, and her absence was enforced.

Down to the present there have been few recitals at the smaller halls: the bad results of the summer season are, perhaps, making young professionals think deeply before they face a heavy outlay for the sake of dubious advantages. Mr. Landon Ronald's decision to reduce to five shillings the price of stalls at his orchestral concerts with the

Mme. ANNA PAVLOVA, WHO WILL JOIN THE RUSSIAN BALLET AT COVENT GARDEN FOR ABOUT A FORTNIGHT.

New Symphony Orchestra has aroused some attention, not unmixed with criticism from those who defend the present bad conditions under which so many expensive seats must be given away.

There were many speculations about the choice of a successor to Dr. Richter when, after about a dozen years' service, that great man retired from the service of the Hallé Concerts Society. The directors have solved the problem as far as the coming season is concerned by dividing the responsibility among many conductors, including Sir Henry Wood, Mr. Thomas Beecham, and Mr. Landon Ronald. More serious than the question of conductor is the problem of popular support. It is not what it should be in a rich and cultivated community like Manchester, and unless the public increases the measure of its response the concerts will not pay expenses. There are guarantors, but it is obviously unreasonable to expect them to provide Manchester with first-class music for an indefinite period. The public must assist.



Photo, Bert, Paris.
Mlle. SCHOIALER, SEEN THIS WEEK IN "GISELLE," "SHEHERAZADE," "LE PAVILLON D'ARMIDE," "LE CARNAVAL," AND "LES SYLPHIDES."

Mlle. Schoialer, seen this week in "Giselle," "Sheherazade," "Le Pavillon d'Armide," "Le Carnaval," and "Les Sylphides."

Mlle. Schoialer, seen this week in "Giselle," "Sheherazade," "Le Pavillon d'Armide," "Le Carnaval," and "Les Sylphides."



Photo, Bert, Paris.
Mlle. TAMARA KARSAVINA, SEEN THIS WEEK IN "GISELLE," "SHEHERAZADE," "LE PAVILLON D'ARMIDE," "LE CARNAVAL," AND "LES SYLPHIDES."



Photo, Bert, Paris.
M. NIJINSKY, SEEN THIS WEEK IN "GISELLE," "SHEHERAZADE," "LE PAVILLON D'ARMIDE," "LE CARNAVAL," AND "LES SYLPHIDES."

THE RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN BALLET TO COVENT GARDEN: FAMOUS DANCERS WHO ARE APPEARING DURING THE SEASON.

It was arranged that Covent Garden should open its season last Monday with "Giselle," the pantomime ballet by MM. de Saint-Georges, Th. Gautier, and Coralli, with music by Adolf Adam; and "Sheherazade." Also for this week were "Le Pavillon d'Armide," "Le Carnaval," and "Les Sylphides."



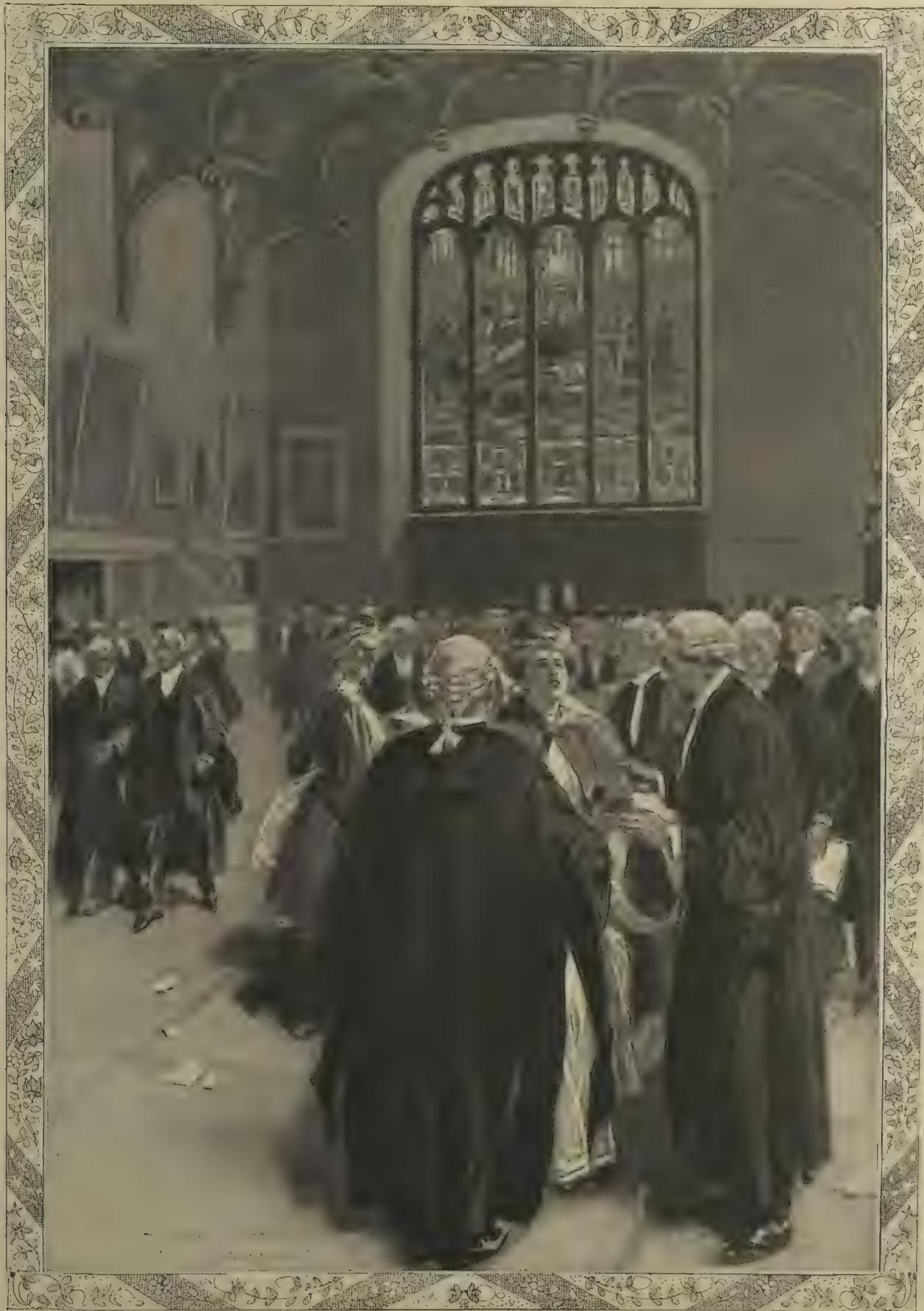
Photo, Bert, Paris.
Mlle. NIJINSKA, SEEN IN "GISELLE," "LE PAVILLON D'ARMIDE," "SHEHERAZADE," "LE CARNAVAL," AND "LES SYLPHIDES."



Photo, Bert, Paris.
Mlle. VASSILIEVSKA, SEEN THIS WEEK IN "GISELLE," "SHEHERAZADE," "LE PAVILLON D'ARMIDE," "LE CARNAVAL," AND "LES SYLPHIDES."

ARDUOUS IDLENESS: THE SCOTTISH 'SALLE DES PAS - PERDUS.'

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER.

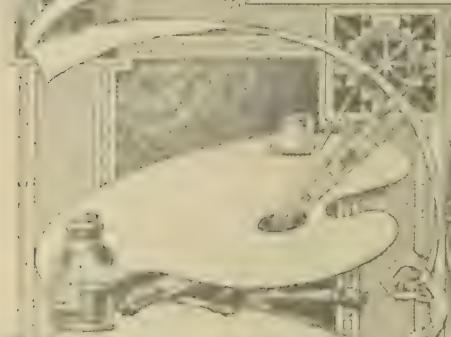


WHERE BRIEFED AND BRIELESS MOST DO CONGREGATE: THE HALL OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE IN EDINBURGH DURING THE Sittings OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

The old hall of the Scottish Parliament House is used as the vestibule to the High Court of Justice. To readers of "Redgauntlet" it is familiar as the scene of the amusing prelude to the trial of Peebles v. Plainstaines. The hall and its associations have been most perfectly described in "Picturesque Notes of Edinburgh" by Robert Louis Stevenson, who for a time walked there, briefless: "A pair of swing doors gives admittance to a hall.... This is the 'Salle des Pas-Perdus' of the Scottish Bar. Here, by a ferocious custom, idle youths must promenade from ten till two.

From end to end, singly or in pairs or trios, the gowns and wigs go back and forward. Through a hum of talk and footfalls, the piping tones of the Macer announce a fresh cause, and call upon the names of those concerned. Intelligent men have been walking here daily for ten or twenty years without a rag of business or a shilling of reward. In process of time they may perhaps be made the Sheriff-Substitute and Fountain of Justice at Lerwick or Tobermory.... Those who have made the experiment... count it the most arduous form of idleness."

CUBISM AND THE CUBISTS.



PARIS is perturbed by the Cubism and the Cubists of the Salon d'Automne. The *Figaro* and Mr. William Nicholson, to name but two observers, are distressed, and if you are not in the secret you leave the Salon to find the streets swimming with magenta, and the houses collapsing all about you; Matisse bombards your senses until the world rocks with horrid laughter. Or, perhaps, you come out into the open all-gleeful to have escaped, and, putting aside the nightmare of the galleries, find a new zest in the moderation of the real sky above, the good sense of the solid ground under your feet, and the reasonable anatomy of the people who go by. They seem saintly, because they are so human, and you would like to thank them for it as they pass. But do not be elated. These are the sensations of the uninitiated, after a first visit. Within a week you may rejoice with Picasso, and see all things with the eye of Herbin.

Thus it was when the Post-Impressionists came to London. At first there was nobody to say "Hist!" to the angry critics. For a week derision had its way; for a fortnight it was the fashion to be hilariously contemptuous; for three weeks you could with impunity laugh out loud in the Grafton Galleries; and even at the end of a month you might still smile—behind your hand. And then, you knew not how, you were conscious of certain half-secret understanding: the gorgeous colour of Gauguin, the awkward but momentous rhythms of Van Gogh, the crude but vital brushwork of Cézanne had grown up out of an apparent waste of distortion and eccentricity.

Even the humourists, who had made haste to profit by the occasion, knew in the end that the joke had turned upon them. The artists of Chelsea, planning the overthrow of the whole horrid intrusion, invented Septule and the Racinists, and filled the Chelsea Arts Club with the works of their bogey. A dinner, speeches, and a guest or two made part of the plan. After the speeches the works of Septule were uncovered. Every sort of violence had been done: Chelsea had gone to the task of producing disastrous parodies of Post-Impressionism with such a fine frenzy of contempt that when Mr. Lewis Hind, upon whose conversion from error the clubmen were especially bent, was shown the collection, he could only tell them that they had never painted so well before. They who had grown stale in practice grew young again. There lies the clue to much later-day Post-Impressionism. Men have taken to the rebel brush not necessarily to cast ridicule, but because it seemed to them so easy



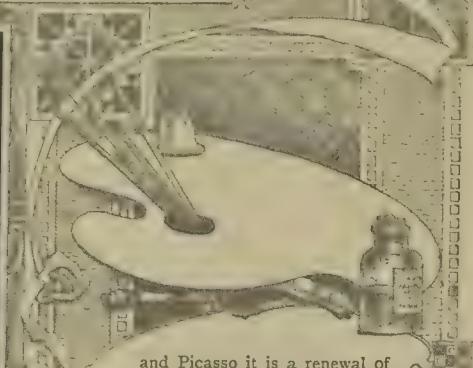
A FAMILY GROUP, BY AUGUSTE HERBIN.

to do as well as Gauguin or as Van Gogh, to be masters on their own account. Many of the pictures now before us are the fruits of such unripe resolution. Putting aside the question of sincerity—a fool or a lunatic can be sincere—we must judge of the works as they stand.



A STUDY OF A WOMAN, BY AUGUSTE HERBIN.

Do they express the emotions, the hidden rhythm of common things, the fierce joys of form and colour? Frankly, Cubism at a first glance adds nothing to the perception of life. It hardly matters whether or not the painter is genuinely anxious to set down his impressions, or only bent on mystification, if his canvas and his purpose lie buried deep under hideous pigment and mannerisms so childish that they are unintelligible. And why Cubist?—which, on inquiry at headquarters, seems to mean only that the artist divides up his patterns into as many angles as he may, and dwells upon the triangles that are to be found in anything, from a face to the lapel of a coat. But angularity is not new: the Egyptians used it in all its forms; the cathedrals of France and mosaics of Byzantium are full of the dignity of rigid composition. A Persian rug contrives to be beautiful, crowded as it is with zig-zagging angles; and all primitive and unspoilt styles, the austere monastic styles of East and West, were learned in straight lines. A reaction found expression in the tossing, tumbling curves and the fat rotundity of Rubens, followed by generations of painters who, like Boucher, fondly lived for softness and the evasion of awkward corners. Who can say what Rubens has brought down on us? As between Peter Pau



and Picasso it is a renewal of the battle of the ball and the cross.

"No photographic imitation, that is the chief thing," wrote Van Gogh. Hatred of unemotional plain statement, such as that of the camera, was his only system. "I flog the canvas with irregular strokes and let them stand." Let us follow the sanity of this creed—the creed of an insane painter who stabbed his friend, hacked at his own features with a razor in remorse, preached Christianity at the draughty corners of London streets to the shifting crowd shrill with jeers, killed himself in a lunatic asylum, and had been happy and disconsolate at the same time because he carried a "sun in his head and a hurricane in his heart," and withal knew a frantic desire to express them both in paint. All masters do avoid photographic imitation. The folly of seeking it is obvious in every third-rate painting, in three-quarters of the canvases of every Academy, and at this very moment at the R.B.A. and the R.O.I. Even Manet enslaved his genius to imitation. Look at his famous picture of the barmaid, her bar and her bottles. The red labels are exactly copied; they curve round the black sides of the half-pints of stout with unquestionable reality. There is no doubt of the brand—each one declares the genuine article.

Once admit the righteousness of departure from accuracy as it is understood by the man with a tape measure, and the door is opened to a whole brood of distortions. Yet it is agreed that this divergence from Nature and the Fact is not only permissible, but that it is the essence of art. Not one of us enters the British Museum without accepting the unreal. The winged Bull of Nineveh we take for granted as readily as we do the early Italians of Trafalgar Square. We accept the Japanese manner of depicting water because it is the national and traditional manner.

Whistler seems good to us now because his vision was new; he saw the world as an arrangement in a few colours; the Cubists see it as an arrangement of angles. If you stand on your head the landscape, we believe, puts on a fresh vividness, which may prove the value of the new view. Only standing on the head is uncomfortable, uncomfortable as an interior by Matisse. Even as we write the Cubists are crossing the Channel, and the new school already has an organ in England. *Rhythm* is bent upon the conversion of Great Britain, and its only weakness is that neither the hideous nor the pleasant things it contains are really very new. *Rhythm* does not lighten the difficulties of an obscure theme; one of the few plain things about the Cubists is that Cubists is the wrong name for them.



A STILL-LIFE STUDY, BY PABLO PICASSO.



THE WOMAN WITH THE FAN, BY PABLO PICASSO.

FOR MANOEL OR MIGUEL?—ROYALIST PRISONERS IN PORTUGAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BENOLIEL.



1. TO GUARD ROYALIST PRISONERS: PORTUGUESE REPUBLICAN CAVALRY.

3. MONARCHISTS IN MUFTI: PORTUGUESE ROYALIST PRISONERS GUARDED BY REPUBLICAN INFANTRY.

4. UNDER PHOTOGRAPHIC FIRE: A ROYALIST PRISONER HIDING HIS FACE WITH HIS HAT.

There has been considerable uncertainty whether the Royalist rising in Portugal was on behalf of King Manoel or Dom Miguel, the Pretender. According to one account, the rebellion has been caused by Republican misgovernment and the terrorism of the Carbonarios, and the Manoelists and the Miguelists have united, forming an organisation called the "White" Carbonario Society, in opposition to the Carbonario Society called the "Red." Captain Paiva Couceiro, the Royalist leader, has stated that he is not the head of the movement, but only a fighter in it. The accounts of the fighting, which has taken place

2. ESCORTED THROUGH THE CROWD FROM THE QUAY: ROYALIST PRISONERS.

5. UNDER MILITARY GUARD: ROYALIST PRISONERS ESCORTED BY REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS.

chiefly in the north, near the Spanish frontier, have been very contradictory. Deserters were captured from the Royalist forces, and a number of Royalists were taken prisoners in Oporto, including thirty at the Catholic Club, and several at the Crystal Palace, the revolutionary monarchist headquarters. Other arrests were made at Braga. At Santo Tirso a crowd of Royalists was dispersed by the blast of a bugle. On Thursday of last week the cruiser "Sao Gabriel" took a number of Royalist prisoners from Oporto to Lisbon. Among these were the Conde Rosello and twenty priests.

Literature



Illuminator

Marvels of Fish Life

dealing with the "marvels" of Nature which have been foisted on an undiscerning public during recent years is positively appalling, and especially so when we reflect that the bulk of these books have been written by ill-informed scribblers who present their unfortunate readers with a garbled mass of fact and fiction stolen from the writings of others without acknowledgment. One experiences, therefore, something like a thrill of delight in turning over the pages of Mr. Francis Ward's "Marvels of Fish Life" (Cassell): for

AFTER HAVING BEEN CAUGHT, KEPT IN WET GRASS, REVIVED UNDER A TAP, AND GIVEN WHISKY AND WATER: A PIKE FOLLOWING UP A ROACH.

"The pike photographed in the pond was caught on a spoon bait at two p.m., and kept in a basket surrounded with wet grass until six p.m. He was then revived under a tap, given a dose of weak whisky and water, and turned into the pond. The pond was full of fish, and at lunch time the next day I photographed him as shown in the illustration, when he was after a roach, so that within eighteen hours of being turned into the pond he was quite at home, and had apparently forgotten his unpleasant experience of the previous day."

"MARVELS OF FISH LIFE AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA."

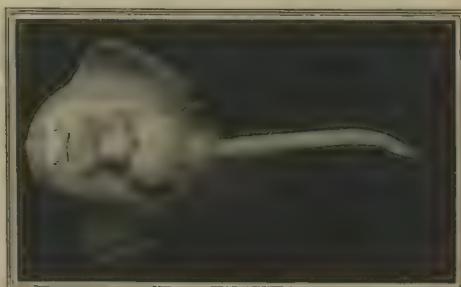
By Courtesy of Messrs. Cassell and Co., the Publishers, we are able to reproduce the photographs given on this page. They are a selection from over one hundred remarkable pictures of fish photographed direct, under water, in their natural surroundings, which appear in Dr. Francis Ward's most fascinating book, "Marvels of Fish Life as Revealed by the Camera."



HOW FISH APPEAR TO OTHER FISH: DACE SWIMMING FREE IN THE POND.

"Do fish conceal themselves by reflection . . . in their native element . . . ? A glance at the photograph of the two dace swimming free in the observation-pond shows how, by reflecting the shade of the water around them, their ghost-like forms are almost lost in the expanse beyond . . . Looking for an explanation as to how the body of the dace forms so perfect a mirror, we find it in the fact that in the deep layers of the skin are numerous mother-of-pearl like spicules. These, except on the back, are welded together to form a continuous reflecting surface."

From "Marvels of Fish Life as Revealed by the Camera."

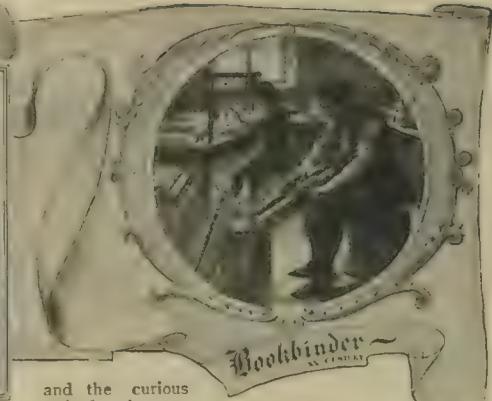


PERFECTLY FORMED WHEN HE EMERGES FROM THE EGG-CASE: A RAY JUST HATCHED (THE UNDER-SURFACE).

"The ray . . . when he emerges from the egg-case is a perfectly formed fish, and very little remains of the sac. The back is already coloured and marked so as to render him inconspicuous on the bottom, and protect him while he is still of tender age. The under surface is colourless, for lying on the bottom there is no need for this part to be concealed. The yolk sac has practically gone. The fins are as they will appear in after life, and the mouth being open, the young ray is able to feed at once."

From "Marvels of Fish Life as Revealed by the Camera."

many imitators and some rivals, and for the benefit of us all it is to be hoped that Mr. Ward will also have his rivals—but they will have to work very hard! Mr. Ward, as my readers will already have suspected, has given us a book on the photography of living fishes—a book unique of its kind. And this because he does not merely tell us how this very difficult task is to be accomplished; but because he dwells more especially on the habits of his subjects, tracing the life history of some, from the cradle to the grave, so to speak, with inimitable skill, revealing not a few facts of the utmost scientific value. His remarks on the way in which fishes grow suddenly pale with fear,



Bookbinder

and the curious attitudes they assume under this

influence, are among some of the more striking of his observations. His pictures of the transformation in the colouration of the pike are simply splendid. Though this particular series of phases has long been known among ichthyologists, it is by no means common knowledge, and has never before been so clearly demonstrated by photographs. Neither has any photographer ever before succeeded in showing us the significance of the colouration of fishes, and the wonderful way in which this colouration changes to suit the creatures' environment. His pictures



INVISIBLE IN A TUMBLER OF SEA-WATER SAVE FOR THE EYES: A PLAICE IN THE (LARVAL) STAGE (NEWLY HATCHED).

"I show a photograph of the larval plaice. The points of interest in its structure are the simple median fin running from the head right round the tail to the yolk sac beneath, and the pectoral fin seen as a delicate circular flap. In the head we notice the shape of the brain, the big eye, the organ of hearing just above it, and the absence of the mouth . . . Attached to the body of the fish is the large spherical yolk sac . . . Larvae at this stage are quite transparent, and if seen in a tumbler of sea-water their eyes only can be detected."

From "Marvels of Fish Life as Revealed by the Camera."

of perch, pike, dace, and the lemon-sole are amazingly successful in this respect. No less wonderful are his photographs of hatching salmon and plaice—one can almost see them wriggling from the egg-shell! His history of the life of the salmon is admirably set forth, and the chapter on the marine



A DEVICE FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHING OF FISH "AT HOME": THE SPECIAL OBSERVATION-POD EMPTY.

"I have constructed a special pond, and fish turned into it in a few days are quite as much at home as in the waters they came from . . . In one wall of the pond is a large open space, which communicates with an observation-chamber, and between this chamber and the water in the pond is a sheet of plate glass. Concealed in the chamber the observer can watch the fish as they appear to each other in the water. In consequence of the darkness in the chamber and the light in the pond, the glass is converted into a mirror, and the fish merely sees himself and his surroundings reflected, while the observer can plainly see into the pond."

From "Marvels of Fish Life as Revealed by the Camera."

food fishes is no less so. Though fishes have the place of honour in this book, space has, happily, been found for some extremely interesting photographs of sea-urchins and the way in which they cover themselves with seaweed or stones, as circumstances dictate. No less fascinating is a series of pictures of the scallop, and especially that which shows the animal blowing a cloud of fertilising sperms into the water! Few books so lavishly illustrated, so charmingly written, so full of new information, have appeared during recent years; and of its kind this is the first. We hope Mr. Ward will give us another volume soon, thereby forestalling the imitators who are sure to follow in his wake.—W. P. PYCRATE.

BUCHANAN'S



“BLACK & WHITE”

SCOTCH WHISKY

LADIES' PAGE.

WOMEN as a sex are lacking in width and breadth of mind. They are hardly to be blamed for it, for the secluded domestic life, in which the silliest of women exerts arbitrary and undiscussed authority over children and servants, is not calculated to confer the valuable faculty of looking all round a subject and appreciating at their value other people's opinions. Every peep out from the high walls of the house wherein each woman cultivates her own egotism into a wider world has its value for them from this point of view. Indeed, one advantage that may be expected to follow the admission of women more and more to an influence upon public affairs is the education that is necessarily obtained by any participation in the great interests of the community. Meantime, the "advanced" women too often—though by no means invariably—appear to suppose it to be necessary for them to profess indifference to the old-time and traditional interests of women, such as dress and cookery. Surely that is a great mistake, and as narrow-minded in its own way as is a refusal to care at all for the wider communal interests.

The ideal mind is like the elephant's trunk, which can tear down a tree or pick up a pin. Accordingly, in a broad-minded "Ladies' Column" or paper, there should surely be something of every interest in its turn—as in this column! Yet here are many of the correspondents of a London daily that has opened its pages to the discussion of women's wider interests complaining of the cookery and dress—"useless dress news and incorrect recipes," as one of the writers declares—that generally wholly constitute "women's pages." "This shouldest thou have done, and not left the other undone," is indeed a reproach that might well be addressed to many editors by thinking educated women; but the fact remains that dress and housekeeping really are the primary interests, because actually the business of the great majority of women. Dress, perhaps, may in the future become less changing, less extravagant, as women's minds are more occupied with other topics; but who would really wish to see our clothing approach in monotony, severity and colourlessness the condition to which men's costume has now attained? There is room—nay, there is need—in the world of women for variety, beauty, or at least amusement in changing fashions of dress, as well as for earnest thought and study in regard to serious affairs. As to cookery, it would be easy to show that it is not only one of the finest of the arts, but also the handmaid of health, and the very foundation-stone of family content and domestic well-being.

"Useless dress and incorrect cookery articles." The epithets save the critic! It is too true that many of the recipes copied carelessly by poor busy women journalists, earning their living by the pen and letting somebody else do the cooking, are futile because



A SMART VISITING GOWN.

This is built in the new finely striped velvet, having a grey ground and black stripe, and trimmed with black silk braid and fringe. The helmet hat is of grey satin, with black ostrich-plumes.

incorrect. That is not the case with me: I have always thought cookery great fun, and made it a hobby; and, like Dr. Johnson, "I believe I could write a better cookery-book, Sir, than has ever yet been done." So I see the mistakes of many of the printed recipes. Miss Ada Cavendish, the well-known Victorian actress, who created the part of Mercy in "The New Magdalen," and played it I know not how many thousand times, once told me that she, after her retirement from the stage, often tried recipes for amusement, and discovered their frequent inaccuracy. One of her instances was newspaper pigeon-pie. She had an old gentleman coming to lunch whom she wished particularly to impress, so she undertook the pigeon-pie herself. The recipe called for "an ounce of saffron." Ada Cavendish requisitioned this quantity from a chemist, who replied doubtfully that he had not got so much in stock, but would get it to order. It arrived—a big package (the original author of the true recipe had probably written "a pinch")—and the surprised amateur cook, with difficulty, distributed the ounce, as ordained, in the dish, amidst the pigeons and steak and hard-boiled eggs. Alas! when the pie was opened the aspect and odour of it were alike too terrible for words, and the honoured guest said hastily, "Send it away, Ada dear—I can't abide smells!" There certainly might be a law passed that nobody who does not know how to cook should be allowed to copy for print a cookery recipe!

One of the season's novelties in materials is (as usual with so-called novelties) a mere revival of one known to our mothers: it is a woollen cloth having a slightly roughened or lumpy surface, yet in no wise hairy or fluffy, once known as "reefer," but now dubbed "ratine." The new stuff is not so thick and clumsy as its predecessor, but is essentially the same, and it makes coats especially, but skirts also, that look smart and feel cosy. Another much-patronised revival is reversible cloth, known in some shops as Janus, from the double-faced god of old Rome whose temple gates were shut during peace and open in war. The Janus fabrics in like manner present one light and one dark side. Generally the one face is a check or plaid or stripe, as it thus best serves its purpose of trimming the plain side. Revers, collar and cuffs, and also very often strappings or tabs of the fancy side are used to adorn the plainer, more extensive surface. For both long coats and skirts, these materials are sometimes seen so cleverly made up by the best tailors that the garments are actually capable of being worn either side out at will; the seams are so carefully over-strapped, and all is so well finished off, that you may wear your long coat or your skirt one day as a plaid with plain facings, and another day, as exactly the reverse, a plain garment with fancy facings and cuffs. I do not see that the notion has much to recommend it, except that it gives variety at small cost. With a large surface of a plain colour, it is a certain relief to have a soft green, or, perchance, red and blue, or what not, to give an occasional change.

FILOMENA.



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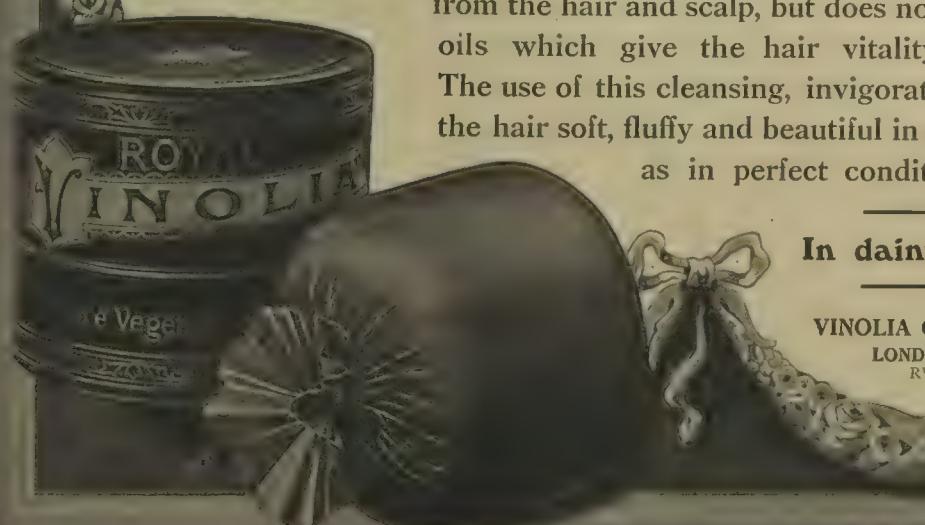
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ENGLAND'S STORIED PAST.

The Roman Era in Britain.

The vestiges of the Romans in Britain present the constructive historian with a tremendous subject which has as yet been little pursued. The materials exist abundantly, and they are being added to daily, but no monumental synthesis has been attempted. Mr. John Ward has, however, in his "Roman Era in Britain" (Methuen), taken a step in the right direction, and his minute but popular review of the whole field of archaeological discovery in this department will be useful to the scholar and interesting to the layman. We must await further research before the period is revitalised by some genius who combines profound learning with disciplined imagination. Only then shall we know Roman Britain. But in Mr. Ward's interesting pages we catch more than a glimpse of the inner life of the fateful four centuries (A.D. 43-410) of the Roman

walls have been examined and described, and there is a growing and most fascinating *corpus* of inscriptions, many of which record the intimate joys and sorrows of the legionary in exile. The soldiers' worship of Mithras provides the author with a finely speculative theme. Mr. Ward gives us a particularly lucid description of the

regular sequence to the greater Academic libraries. We had always understood that the lending of books was a charitable act. Mr. Savage shows that it has the sanction of a council held at Paris in 1212. This council forbade the monks to refuse to lend books to the poor, and requested them to divide their libraries into two divisions—one for the use of the brothers, the other for lending. It is pleasant to meet once more in this history the old anecdote of Reformation days in Oxford, when Layton, the ecclesiastical commissioner, "set Dunce (Duns Scotus) in Bocardo," and took, as Mr. Lang notes elsewhere, a Rabelaisian revenge upon his pages. Mr. Lang left us to guess what that was. Mr. Savage is quite explicit. "Old English Libraries" is a mine of curious erudition, well worked.

Visitors to the Durbar will be interested to know that Messrs. Garrard, the Crown Jewellers, have opened a branch at Delhi, next to "Barakats," at the Cashmere Gate. Messrs. Garrard's headquarters in India are at



Photo, L.N.A.
CEREMONIES AT THE REOPENING OF THE LAW COURTS:
THE LORD CHANCELLOR ON HIS WAY FROM WESTMINSTER
ABBAY TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

occupation. Recent excavations at Silchester, Caerwent, Woodchester, and elsewhere have made us familiar with the domestic architecture of Roman Britain. The Roman

occupation. Recent excavations at Silchester, Caerwent, Woodchester, and elsewhere have made us familiar with the domestic architecture of Roman Britain. The Roman



Photo, Newsaper Photo.
THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE
IN THE PROCESSION: LORD
ALVERSTONE

The usual dignified and picturesque ceremonies were observed at the reopening of the Law Courts, last week, for the Michaelmas term. The Lord Chancellor gave a breakfast to the Judges at the House of Lords. They then attended a service at Westminster Abbey, and after a reception at the House of Lords, held by the Lord Chancellor, drove to the Law Courts, where they walked in procession through the great hall. The Lord Chancellor (Lord Loreburn), wearing his official black robe, with elaborate gold lace, headed the procession, and was attended by his Chaplain, Mace-Bearer, and Dearer of the Privy Purse. The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Alverstone) was in his robes of scarlet and ermine.

making of roads, and of trade and military routes. Our trunk railways, he points out, follow very nearly the Roman lines of communication. Even the grand junctions are preserved. Excellent illustrations add to the value of a sound, if not a professedly scholarly work.

Old English Libraries.

Mr. Ernest A. Savage has written what is essentially a bookman's book. In "Old English Libraries" (Methuen) he has traced with much care and no little charm the history of the great collections of the kingdom. His excellent opening chapters on the monastic libraries pursue in detail a theme lately outlined in another connection by Mr. Mumby. From this he passes to a kindred subject, the Cathedral libraries, and by

1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, but at either address every facility has been provided for the receipt and safe custody of travellers' goods, for repairing, and the taking of orders.



Photo, L.N.A.
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"MY VAGABONDAGE."

M R. J. E. PATTERSON has written several books that have found an audience, but he has done nothing better than the autobiography entitled "My Vagabondage" (Heinemann). It is divided into two parts, "The Life Rebellious" and "The Life Adventurous," and the first of these, occupying nearly half the volume, deals with his boyhood in such an intimate fashion that it becomes

wild seafaring days; but he leaves the reader in doubt about Solomon's wisdom when he said that those who spare the rod spoil the child. From the earliest years to the hour when he ran away from the several resting places that for lack of a better name must be called home, his natural faults were developed by ceaseless punishment, which has left a bitterness he cannot conceal. But in spite of all the harsh attempts to crush his individuality he made his way, learning to help him-

known the tragedy of Fleet Street's pavements, and his "Fishers of the Sea"—a work of rare excellence—was refused by five-and-twenty publishers. Had he been a weakling physically, mentally, or morally, he would have been submerged, and the reading world had been the poorer. "My Vagabondage," while setting out long years of desperate striving, leaves the ultimate success easy to understand, and suggests that as long as a man does not know he is beaten his failure is more apparent



Photo, Coutelmont.

GRANDER THAN THE RHINE: MAGNIFICENT SCENERY ON THE UPPER REACHES OF CHINA'S GREATEST RIVER, THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

China's great river, the Yang-tse-kiang, has a course of 3200 miles, while that of the Rhine is only 760 miles. The Yang-tse-kiang rises in Tibet and flows into the China Sea, on its estuary being the port of Shanghai. In many places the scenery on its banks is of the grandest character, especially in parts of Central China, such as that shown in our photograph.

a human document of the first importance. His career on the sea, his startling adventures in many lands, make excellent reading enough; but the story of the early years, when he was a little motherless lad in Yorkshire, his hand against all men and women, and their hands against him, is a recital of a kind that few men could pen. It is absolutely just; he makes no attempt to justify his own faults or to soften the savagery of either his boyish moods or those of the

self and facing the roughest side of life with the love of liberty, the measure of defiance, that justify his description of himself as one of Nature's Nomads. He has now placed five-and-forty years to his credit, and has known as much of the underworld as any man need learn, but from the standpoint of artistic achievement the tramp along so many of life's roughest roads has been good. He has lived and suffered, and the fruits of experience should make a large atonement for the pain. Mr. Patterson has

than real. Those who think that romance cannot exist in these prosaic days may be advised to turn to Mr. Patterson's pages, and their error will correct itself. From the long row of platitudinous autobiographies that cumber the booksellers' shelves this book stands out. It is likely to have a long life, although it is not free from the harsh judgments and imperfect sympathies that are to be found in the author's "Tillers of the Soil."

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated July 16, 1902) of MR. JOHN NORBURY, of 32, Gordon Square, W.C., and Springfields, Congleton, "Father" of the Stock Exchange, who died on Aug. 13, is proved by three of his sons, the value of the property being £773,717. The testator gives £2500, his house and furniture in Gordon Square, and an annuity of £7000 to his wife; £30,000, and lands in Staffordshire to his son John; £35,000, in trust, for each of his daughters other than Ada Sophia Sty'an, Mary Alice Solly, and Hilda Dorothea Clarke, who have been provided for by settlement; £500 and a piece of land at Ramsgate to his daughter Mrs. Sty'an; £500 each to his daughters Mrs. Solly and Mrs. Clarke; 100 shares in the Stock Exchange to his sons John and George; £1000 to Arthur Richmond Farrer; and £500 each to Ellen Newton, Alice Parkes, and Mary Jackson. The Springfields property he leaves to his wife for life, and then for his son John. All other his estate and effects he gives to his sons John, Charles Giesler, George, and William.

The will (dated July 4, 1911) of MR. THOMAS SCHOLES HAGUE, of Prospect House, Westwood, Oldham, who died on July 10, has been proved by his sons, the value of the estate being £142,775 19s. 8d. The testator gives £300 each to the executors; his residence and furniture to his son William; and the residue, as to one fourth each, to his children Joseph, William, and Esther Allan, and his stepdaughter, Mary Hoyle.

The will of MR. RICHARD HALL CLARKE, of Bridewell House, Halberton, Devon, who died on Feb. 28, is proved by John Were Clarke, nephew, and the Rev. John Dickinson, the value of the estate being £108,268. The testator gives the Bridewell estate to his nephew, John Were Clarke, charged with the payment of £200 a year to his sister-in-law, Henrietta Clarke; £60 per annum to his butler, Joseph Pavy; and £25 per annum to Charles Quant. He also gives £2500 to each of his nephews Henry, George, and Charles Clarke; £1500 each to his nieces Alice Clarke and Marcella Lugard; £1000 to his nephew, Richard Hall Clarke; £500 to his niece, Agnes Elizabeth Pratt; a few small legacies, and the residue to his nephew, John Were Clarke.

The will of MR. THOMAS RIGG, of Grange Bank, Wigton, Cumberland, who died on Feb. 14, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £65,915. He gives £250 each to his unmarried children; £500 to his son Samuel; £200 to Joseph Lancaster; and the residue, in trust, for his children.

The will (dated Oct. 29, 1910) of MR. EDWARD PAYNE ROSE, of Bedford, draper, who died on July 10, is proved by Thomas Harry Rose, brother, and Thomas Edward Rose and Edward Barkley Rose, sons, the value of the property being £209,715. The testator gives £500 to his brother; £500 each to his sisters-in-law, Jessie and Lily Atcherley, and his cousin, Rebecca Camps; £500 each to Charles Elliott Smith and Harold Horton, if still in his employ; £1000, in trust, for Susannah Goode for life, and then for Nellie Williams;

£1000 to the Old Bunyan Meeting; £1000 to the Bedford County Hospital; £1000 to the Warehousemen, Clerks, and Drapers' Schools; and the residue to his children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Miss Jane Frisby, Verandah Cottage, Loughborough. £60,782
Mr. Frederic Gravely, Westover, Wellingborough, Northampton. £47,855
Miss Ellen Baker, Angmering, Sussex. £35,095

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Millford Lane, Strand, W.C.

E. J. WINTER-WOOD.—Much obliged for your prompt remembrance of your promise.

C. A. M. (Penang).—Your solution is quite correct, and coming so far is soon enough.

L. SCHLU (Vienna).—In No. 3516 the variation requiring promotion of Pawn giving a third Bishop or second Queen is by no means so uncommon as you suppose. It is, however, very rare indeed to find a problem that baffles your skill in solving.

J. CHURCHER (Southampton).—The game deserves all your praise. It was a sparkling effort of the winner. It may stand a chance for the brilliancy prize.

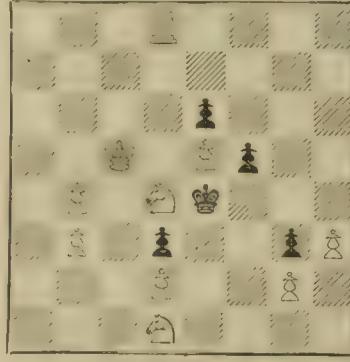
W. H. TAYLOR.—Your solution of No. 3515 is quite correct.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3510 received from C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3512 from Professor S. W. Myers, Ph.D. (California); of No. 3512 from P. G. G. (London); of No. 3513 from Professor S. W. Myers, Ph.D., J. W. Bower (Montreal), and J. M. (Quebec); of No. 3514 from Fidektai, Henry A. Seller (Denver, Colo.), Theo Marzilis (Columbus), J. W. Beatty, C. Field Junior (Athol, Mass.), and J. Murray; of No. 3516 from J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), W. H. Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), L. Schlu (Vienna), W. Best (Dorchester), and J. Thurnham.

PROBLEMS.—PROBLEM No. 3517 received from J. D. Tucker, W. H. Taylor, and J. Churcher (Southampton), H. K. Thompson, Cohn (Berlin), J. Fowler, J. Green (Boulogne), Sorrento, J. G. Pietersen, R. Worters (Canterbury), W. T. (Canterbury), J. Deering, Hereward, Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), H. S. Brandreth (Sea View), E. J. Winter-Wood, H. J. M., and G. Stillingfleet (Johnson) (Seaford).

PROBLEM No. 3510.—By G. P. D. (Damascus).

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3514.—By F. R. GITTINS.

WHITE
1. K to R 4th
2. B takes accordingly

BLACK
Any move

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3516.—By F. R. GITTINS.

WHITE
1. Kt takes B P
2. Kt to K 7th (ch)
3. R takes Q (mate)

BLACK
ACK
P takes Kt
K moves

If 2. Q takes Kt, a. R takes Q; if 1. Kt to B 3rd, 2. P, a Q (ch); if 2. K to B 3rd, 2. Q (ch); if 1. Any other, 2. Kt to K 7th (ch); etc.

CHESS IN AUSTRIA.

Game played in the Carlsbad Tournament between

Messrs. DURAS and COHN.

(*Ruy Lopez*.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to K 5th
4. B to R 4th
5. P to K 5th
6. P to K 4th
7. P to Q 4th
8. Kt takes P
9. Kt takes Kt

BLACK (Mr. C.)
P to K 4th
Kt to Q B 3rd
P to Q R 3rd
Kt to B 3rd
P to Q 4th
P to K 3rd
P takes Kt

BLACK (Mr. C.)
to victory. White, however, is a doughty

antagonist, and a magnificent struggle ensues.

26. Kt to B 4th
27. P to K 5th
28. Q to Q 3rd
29. Kt to Q 5th

26. Kt to B 4th
27. P to K 5th
28. Q to Q 3rd
29. Kt to Q 5th

A move that turns the tide of battle. To a victory, White has to give up the exchange, and then stubbornly but slowly breaks down.

30. P takes R
31. K to K 3rd
32. Q takes R P
33. Q to K 2nd
34. R takes Q P
35. Q to K 3rd
36. R to K 4th
37. P to K 4th
38. R (at Q 3rd) P
39. R to K 5th
40. R (at K 5th) K to K 4th

30. P takes R
31. K to K 3rd
32. Q takes R P
33. Q to K 2nd
34. R takes Q P
35. Q to K 3rd
36. R to K 4th
37. P to K 4th
38. R (at Q 3rd) P
39. R to K 5th
40. R (at K 5th) K to K 4th

41. P takes R
42. Q to K 3rd (ch)
43. P takes P (ch)
44. R takes P (ch)

41. P takes R
42. Q to K 3rd (ch)
43. P takes P (ch)
44. R takes P (ch)

Again these Pawns were well handled, and they have every appearance of marching on

45. Q to K 7th (ch)

The winning combination is a splendid one. The Rock is twice offered in sacrifice; it cannot be taken now, and when it finally falls it is in the moment of a brilliant victory.

The death is announced, as the result of an accident, of Mr. Richard Jordan, the holder of the world's championship at draughts, which he won in 1896 and had successfully maintained until his decease.

AN INFLUENTIAL meeting attended the opening of the Imperial Chess Club at 67, Curzon Street, on the 3rd inst., when, under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Bell, the heartiest wishes for the success of the undertaking found admirable expression in speeches from Mrs. Theodore Williams, Mr. Anthony Guest, and Mr. Henniker Heaton. After the club was formally declared open, a large number of members sought the silence of the chess-board for the rest of the day.

The death is announced, as the result of an accident, of Mr. Richard Jordan, the holder of the world's championship at draughts, which he won in 1896 and had successfully maintained until his decease.

Mr. Thomas Dixon may be heartily congratulated on the first number of his new magazine, *Dixon's Monthly*, which is issued by the Scientific Publishing Co., of 195, Oxford St., W. The reading matter, of which there is a great variety, is fresh and stimulating, and well seasoned with humour. The object of the magazine is to lift the ideas and outlook of the average business man and woman on to a higher plane, and to increase both their enjoyment of life and their commercial efficiency. The magazine is well produced and brightly illustrated. It deserves every success in its excellent aims.

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SPECIAL NOTE.—Owing to the large demand for Kinora Cameras, we regret that we cannot execute orders for these as promptly as we could wish. All orders are being dealt with in the order in which they are received, and it is advised that orders should be placed now to ensure delivery at the earliest time possible. A deposit of £2 2s. should be sent with the order.

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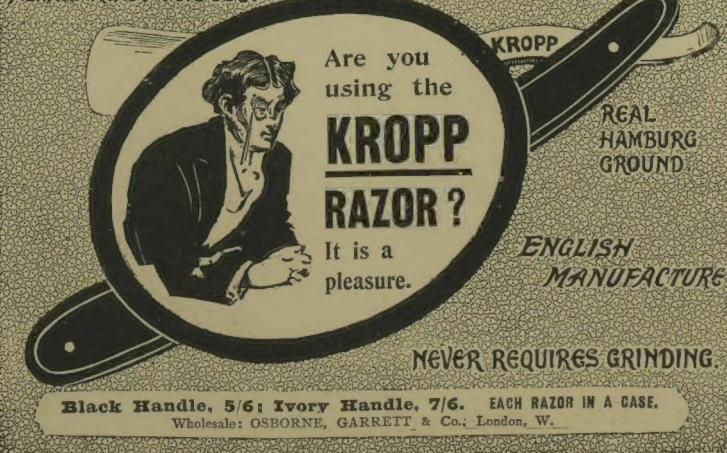
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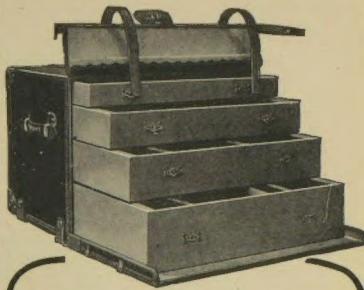
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

CONTRARY to much whispered criticism, the sleeve-valve engines of next year's Daimler cars will remain *in statu quo*, their behaviour during the present year having been eminently satisfactory all round. The big Coventry firm will now turn out seven models, ranging from the much-liked 15-h.p. four-cylinder car to the two 38-h.p. There are two new models within this range—the 20-h.p. four-cylinders, with the new 90 mm. by 130 mm. engine, and the 30-h.p., with a six-cylinder engine of similar dimensions. The most important feature in the programme is the fact that all the models except the 15-h.p. and the 23-h.p. will be fitted with four-speed gear-boxes. Three-speed gear-boxes are continued in the two models named by reason of their lightness. The water-jackets of the

cylinder-heads and the cylinders proper are now connected internally, so that all can be drained together if the weather conditions should render this necessary. The oil-pump, the lubricating-troughs, and the leads are now part-and-parcel of the upper portion of the crank-chamber, so permitting the dropping of the under-cover without the disturbance of any other part. The sliding-joint of the propeller-shaft is now placed next the gear-box. Electric lighting on high-priced cars is so rapidly gaining



Photo, by the American Colony, Jerusalem. THINGS ANCIENT AND MODERN: A MOTOR-BOAT ON THE DEAD SEA.

The Dead Sea, which is 49 miles long by $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, is the largest of the three lakes on the course of the river Jordan, and lies about fifteen miles south of Jerusalem. It is nearly 1300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and is over 1300 feet deep at its northern end.

ground that in the two large six-cylinder models provision is made for driving the requisite dynamo.

An opportunity for the man of quite moderate means to become the proud possessor of a light, low-powered, sleeve-valve car will be the direct result of the policy of the Birmingham Small Arms Company, Ltd. The new B.S.A. chassis will be fitted with the new Daimler sleeve-valve engine, and will turn the scale at something round 12 cwt. This, with a light, two-seated body, should make a fascinatingly ideal light car, very sweet and easy on tyres by reason of the weight and the sleeve-valve engine in combination. The world-renowned B.S.A. quality will obtain throughout, while all the experience of the Daimler experts will be at the service of the Birmingham firm. But the B.S.A. Company will not compete in the open automobile market with this car, for it will be sold only through trade channels.

The great firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., Ltd., of Elswick, are resolved to adventure for a share of the highest-class motor trade, and having regard to the preference shown by the moneyed classes for six-cylinder cars of the highest possible degree of excellence regardless of cost, will presently put a car of such calibre upon the market. They will therefore exhibit a 30-50-h.p. model fitted with a six-cylinder engine of 90 mm. (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.) bore and 135 mm. (5 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)

Continued overleaf.



Photo, by the American Colony, Jerusalem. THE LATEST INVASION OF THE HOLY CITY—BY THE POWER OF PETROL: THE FIRST MOTOR-CAR IN JERUSALEM, AT THE DAMASCENE GATE.

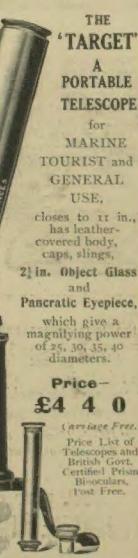
Seated at the wheel of the car is Mr. Glidden of Boston, who is well known in connection with the "Glidden tours," in the United States and elsewhere. He is also a keen balloonist. Standing behind the car, and wearing a cap, is Mr. Thomas R. Wallace, at the time United States Consul in Jerusalem.

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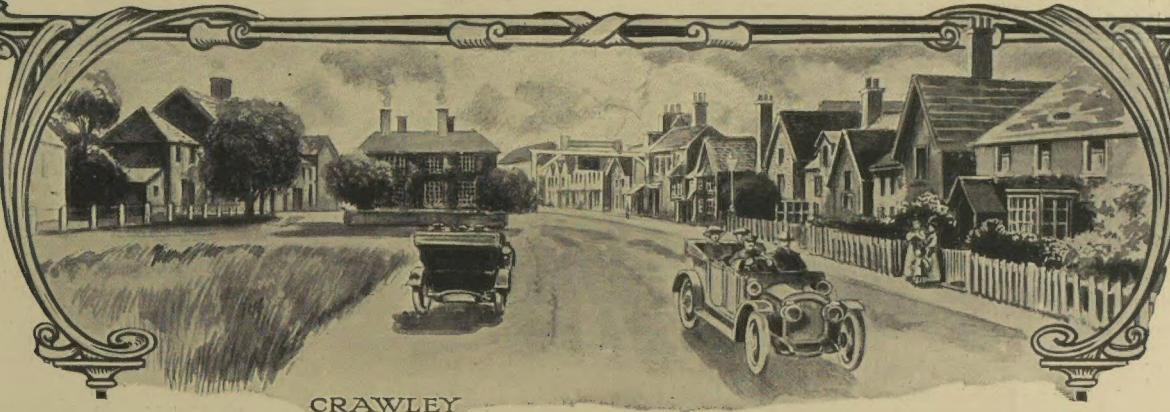
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REGIE CIGARETTES DE L'EMPIRE OTTOMAN

REGIE CIGARETTES DE L

Continued. stroke at the coming show at Olympia, and I have no doubt that this model, emanating as it does from so prominent a firm, will attract a vast amount of interest. At the moment I am not permitted to give detail, but I can assure my readers that this chassis will not only embody the absolutely latest and best six-cylinder practice, but will exhibit several interesting features which will prove another step in the perfection and refinement of six-cylinder design. Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth, Ltd., are not without six-cylinder experience, for they produced a six-cylinder car as long as seven years ago. A new 15-20-h.p. model will also be shown, and is certain to attract attention, if only by reason of the meritorious performance made by a car of this power in the 15-9-h.p. Standard Race at Brooklands last summer.

That particularly popular and favourite car, the 15-h.p. Napier, will be found at Olympia exhibiting several interesting improvements in detail. The frame, for instance, is now upswept over the back axle to permit the lowering of the forward portion for the purpose of providing easier access when covered bodies are fitted. The two longitudinal springs are now connected at the rearward ends by an inverted cross-spring, all three being kept very flat, while the plates in each spring are thinner and more numerous than before. The petro-tank is now placed between the downswung ends of the longitudinal springs, and is neatly shaped to accord with their curvature. It is also fitted with a most accessible filler of common-size. There is a departure in the back-axle design, for this is now formed in four portions, two being the halves of the differential gear-case, and the others the axle-casings, flanged, bolted, and spigoted to the differential gear-casing. The width of the brackets carrying the brake-mechanism and forming the spring-tables has been considerably increased. They are set in journals, which are fitted with grease-lubricators. The back axle, as a whole, has been considerably lightened.



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IF THE MICHELIN AERO-TARGET COMPETITION TOOK PLACE IN LONDON: THE STRAND, ALDWYCH, AND KINGSWAY SEEN FROM A HEIGHT OF 1000 FEET, WITH AN IMAGINARY TARGET.

The white rectangle represents the size of the Michelin Aero-Target—100 metres by 10 metres (109 yards by 11 yards) in the £1000 competition.

The contest, which remains open for five years—i.e., until Oct. 15, 1913—carries with it a replica of a handsome trophy, together with £500 in cash.



IF THE MICHELIN AERO-TARGET COMPETITION TOOK PLACE IN LONDON: TRAFALGAR SQUARE SEEN FROM A HEIGHT OF 1000 FEET, WITH AN IMAGINARY TARGET.

The white circle indicates what would be the size of the Michelin Aero-Target—10 metres (about 11 yards) in radius—in the £2000 competition.

centre. Two other prizes, or £3000 in all, will be given on Aug. 15, 1913. This competition is reserved for French civil and military aviators.

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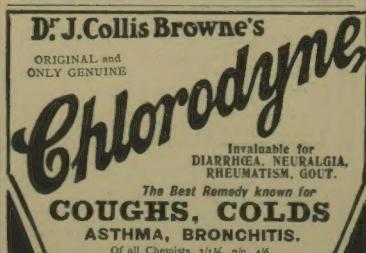


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